

FBI

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MORE ON PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

OW200857 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 KYODO -- Japan and Pakistan Wednesday agreed to establish an intergovernmental joint committee as a standing forum to exchange views on political, economic and cultural matters, including securing questions between the two countries. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his counterpart Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan who is accompanying President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on his current state visit to Japan agreed to flexibly utilize the committee, Japanese officials said. Delegations to the committee meetings should be headed by the foreign minister or, if that is not possible, a high-ranking government official, according to the officials. During the talks between the foreign ministers, Abe pledged to extend \$5.5 million to help Afghan refugees in Pakistan through United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in addition to \$1.5 million Japan has provided already this year, the officials said.

Ziaul Holds News Conference

OW200859 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 20 Jul 83

[By Masaru Imai, KYODO writer]

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 KYODO -- Pakistani President Mohammed Ziaul Haq Wednesday said he does not expect the present indirect negotiations with the Soviet-backed Karmal government in Kabul to produce immediate results leading to a political settlement of the Afghan question. He told a press conference at the Japan National Press Club on the fourth day of his six-day state visit: "The problem is on the way of being resolved, and that is very important."

The Geneva negotiations under United Nations auspices have gone through three rounds since June last year, but parties involved so far have failed to reach an agreement for a settlement of the Afghan issue created by the Soviet intervention in Pakistan's neighboring country in December 1979.

"What is important is that we are talking, and by this talking we have managed to defuse the situation," Ziaul said. The Pakistania president repeated four basic demands Pakistan has made in the negotiations. These are: withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, return of Afghan refugees to their homeland in dignity and honor, reestablishment of Afghan state as nonaligned Islamic nation, and establishment of a government in Kabul through self-determination of the Afghan people.

Ziaul said there is no alternative to a political settlement through political dialogue which he said takes a long time. In the present state of negotiations, the big question is the timetable of Soviet troops pullout, he said.

In his opening remarks at the press conference, Ziaul said significant developments affecting international peace have occurred in the region around Pakistan in the past few years, referring to the military intervention in Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and the Middle East conflict. Pakistan is obliged, for the preservation of its own security, to assume an active and positive diplomatic role for the resolution of these conflicts and defuse the tensions arising therefrom, he said.

In regard to his talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, he said their two rounds of discussions "reaffirmed the close identity of positions and mutuality of interests between Pakistan and Japan on the issues of peace, security, and disarmament."

"As the most industrialized state in Asia, we naturally expect exceptional contribution from Japan in promoting the legitimate economic aspirations and interests of the developing countries of this continent," he said.

Questioned on Pakistan's nuclear policy, the president said Pakistan has no intention of developing nuclear technology except for peaceful uses. Ziaul added Pakistan would not sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty so long as his country is discriminated under the treaty.

Communique Urges Soviet Pullout

OW201427 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 KYODO -- A Japan-Pakistan joint communique Wednesday called for a complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, stressing the imperative need for a peaceful political solution of the Afghan issue. The communique was issued on the occasion of a six-day state visit by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

In regard to the Afghan issue, Japan made clear in the communique its full support for Pakistani calls for a political settlement of the issue. The lengthy 23-point communique, summing up the two rounds of talks between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and President Ziaul, stated the two countries are ready to continue to cooperate closely to further enhance the bilateral relations in wide-ranging fields.

Japan and Pakistan agreed a joint commission be established to promote cooperative relations between the two countries by emphasizing the importance of holding mutual consultations on matters of international concern. The meetings of the joint commission are intended to be held alternately in the two capitals, as and when considered necessary, with representation of the two governments at the appropriate level, the communique said.

More on Joint Communique

BK210746 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Pakistan and Japan have expressed the imperative need for a peaceful political solution of the Afghanistan issue on the basis of the principles endorsed by the world community. In a joint communique issued today simultaneously in Tokyo and Islamabad on the conclusion of the talks between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, the two leaders called for a complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, restoration of its independent and nonaligned status, respect for the Afghan people's right to determine their own destiny free from external coercion or pressure and the creation of necessary conditions which will enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honor. The two leaders expressed their appreciation and support for efforts of the UN secretary general in search for a political settlement of the problem.

The communique said the Japanese prime minister commended the Government and the people of Pakistan for their generous humanitarian assistance for the Afghan refugees. It said Japan would provide 1.32 billion yen, equivalent to about \$5.5 million, in addition to the earlier contribution of \$1.5 million to the UNHCR relief program for the Afghan refugees. It would also make available 2.06 billion yen for wheat through the world food program for Afghan refugees.

The communique referred to the establishment of a joint commission between the two countries to further promote the cooperative relations in a variety of fields such as political, economic, commercial, and cultural. The joint commission would meet alternately in the two capitals.

It also referred to the Japanese intention to provide economic and technical assistance to Pakistan.

The communique said President Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed gratitude for Japan's economical and technical cooperation which was making a vital contribution toward Pakistan's economic development. The president particularly explained the Sixth 5-Year Plan indicating priority areas like energy, agriculture, social sectors and revitalization of private enterprises.

On the situation in South Asia, the two leaders reaffirmed that peace and stability in the region was significant for peace and stability of Asia and the entire world. The two leaders expressed concern over the Kampuchean problem and reaffirmed their support for efforts for the realization of a comprehensive political solution of the problem. The two leaders emphasized the need for a peaceful solution of the Iraq-Iran war and called for complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories. The two leaders shared the views about the revitalization of the world economy. They also called for mutual consultation between the two government on matters of international concern.

The prime minister of Japan offered a cultural grant aid during the current year for the purchase of equipment for preserving cultural property in the Allama Iqbal museum at Lahore and the museum galleries in Lahore Fort.

On Pakistan's New Structure

BK201737 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said he will announce the future political structure of the country on the 14th of next month as promised by him to the nation. Addressing Pakistanis living in Japan in Tokyo, he said his government's main endeavor is to introduce an Islamic system in the country. Elections, he added, are not an end, but a means toward the end. The elections should lead to stability instead of chaos and disruption. Pakistan cannot afford elections which produce chaos and enable certain elements to harm the country's Islamic ideology. Referring to the great economic strides in the field of agriculture, the president said the country's exports registered a 30 percent rise in the recent past. There are signs of prosperity and the living standard of the people had also improved. The country's prestige abroad, he added, had been enhanced. The president exhorted the members of the Pakistan community to display exemplary conduct and act as ambassadors of goodwill for their country. Later, during the question hour, the president said the Pakistan Government had awarded merit scholarships to deserving students to the order of 20 million rupees.

Ziaul Comments on Talks

BK220728 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said his visit to Japan had been very successful. Talking to Pakistani newsmen accompanying him in Kyoto this evening, the president said Japan was keen to further strengthen friendly relations and to cooperate with Pakistan in its efforts for economic progress. The president said during his talks with the prime minister of Japan, Mr Nakasone, he had indicated that his country wished to see a prosperous Pakistan for which he was prepared to increase economic assistance. That [word indistinct] was evident from the fact that Japan had raised its economic assistance to Pakistan by 7.5 percent during the current year in addition to the 30 million yen special grant for the Islamabad children's hospital besides providing additional funds for food programs for Afghan refugees.

The president said the economic assistance being provided by Japan to Pakistan was in fact more than her expectations. The question of trade imbalance to the disadvantage to Pakistan was voluntarily brought by the Japanese prime minister at the very outset of their talks on bilateral economic matters. He had assured that remedial steps would be taken to boost imports from Pakistan. The president said he appreciated this gesture of the Japanese prime minister. He said Japan would soon be sending a delegation of the business and trade community to study the problems and the priorities laid down by Pakistan in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He expressed the hope that this would have a positive impact on the situation.

Replying to a question about the barge-mounted power plant proposed to be built by Japan, the president said the question of price was the only point of discussion at present. He said it was their endeavor to ensure commissioning of the project within 18 months following finalization of the deal. The project, he said, will have a generating capacity of 100 megawatts which will greatly ease the power shortage in Karachi.

Replying to another question, the president categorically stated that the question of military relationship with Japan was not discussed during his talks with the Japanese prime minister and there was no intention of having any such relationship on both sides. The president drew the attention of the questioner toward the joint communique in which he pointed out that it clearly stated that Japan and Pakistan would be consulting each other on matters of international concern.

The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, also gave an account of his talks with his Japanese counterpart and said the question of modalities of the joint commission and the constitution of a subcommission was discussed by them. He pointed out that the joint commission would be holding its meetings at official level and the foreign ministers of the two countries would be kept informed about their progress. They would also be meeting alternately in Japan and Pakistan after short intervals. He said he also briefed the Japanese foreign minister about the efforts being made to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Earlier, an official spokesman told newsmen that the Japanese prime minister would be visiting Pakistan in January next year at the invitation of the president of Pakistan.

Ziaul Leaves for Home

OW220719 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 22 KYODO -- Pakistani President Ziaul Haq left for home from Osaka International Airport Friday afternoon, concluding his six-day state visit to Japan. During his stay in Tokyo, President Ziaul held two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during which they agreed to step up the cooperative relations between the two countries. Japan also pledged a credit of yen 30 billion (\$125 million) to help finance Pakistan's economic projects.

JAPAN SEEKS TO PATCH UP SOVIET RELATIONS

OW211259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 21 KYODO -- Japan will take every available occasion to improve ties with the Soviet Union which have deteriorated in the past three years, according to Foreign Ministry sources. Japan hopes to expand economic and cultural relations among other things, the sources said. Contacts are now underway to resume talks for conclusion of an agreement to prevent double taxation, the sources said. Such talks have made no major progress, though two rounds were held in 1980 and 1982. Japan plans to propose the reopening of an annual Soviet motion picture fair in Tokyo suspended since 1978, the sources said.

There will be Cabinet-level contacts between the two countries later this year, the sources said. Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Iwazo Kaneko will visit Moscow in August to discuss a fishery agreement. In September, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will meet with Soviet Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in New York while attending this year's United Nations general meeting, the sources said. Japanese-Russian relations worsened after the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. The Soviet Union has taken a cautious stance against Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who has kept pace with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's anti-Soviet strategies.

N. KOREA HAS NOT APPLIED FOR ANTINUCLEAR MEETING

OW220451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 22 KYODO -- Justice Minister Akira Hatano said Friday he will study whether to allow entry of a North Korean delegation to antinuclear meetings in Japan next month after applications are made. Hatano told reporters after the day's Cabinet meeting that North Korea has not yet filed official applications with the Japanese Government. He said his ministry cannot decide on whether to approve such applications unless details, including the names of North Koreans to take part in ban-the-bomb rallies, are known.

SRV TOKYO ENVOY ON PRC RAPPROCHEMENT HOPES

OW211135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 21 KYODO -- Vietnam will soon propose resumption of full-fledged talks or the opening of preliminary ones with China to improve bilateral relations, at a low ebb since 1978, Vietnam's ambassador to Japan said Thursday. Nguyen Tien told newsmen Hanoi will convey this proposal to Beijing in the form of a diplomatic note. The ambassador confirmed that there have been diplomatic moves through a third country to defuse China-Vietnam confrontation, but he did not say which country took the initiative.

Sino-Vietnamese relations turned sour especially after a massive outflow of Overseas Chinese from southern Vietnam in 1978. The confrontation developed into large-scale armed conflict in 1979. Talks between Chinese and Vietnamese vice foreign ministers came to an end in 1979 after 15 rounds.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Nguyen Tien said Vietnam is ready to sit down at the table with five noncommunist Southeast Asian countries if they scrap preconditions, which included a call for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, 30 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

MOTORCYCLE EXPORTS TO U.S. DROP 39 PERCENT

OW220449 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 22 KYODO -- Japan's motorcycle shipments to the U.S. in the first half of this year decreased by 39 percent from the corresponding half of last year to total 281,800 units, industry sources said Friday.

Honda Motor Co. shipped 133,233 units, down 21 percent, to the U.S. during the first half, Yamaha Motor Co. 41,391 units, down a sharp 69 percent, Suzuki Motor Co. 60,894 units, off 33 percent, and Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. 46,282 units, down 32 percent.

The plunge has been notable since April when the U.S. Government levied a 45 percent import surcharge on large-sized motorcycles, the sources said. Shipments were down 52 percent in April from the same month last year to total 29,434 units, down 65 percent in May to 11,743 units and 54 percent in June to 20,144 units.

This year's Japanese motorcycle exports to the U.S. are to be around 600,000 units, down markedly from 880,000 units last year, the sources said. Japanese motorcycle exports to the U.S. exceeded 1 million units annually in 1980 and 1981. Exports to the U.S. will not recover until October when new 1984 models are put on the market, the sources said.

TAIWAN NOT INVITED TO 1985 SCIENCE EXPOSITION

OW201135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 KYODO -- Taiwan cannot be invited to participate in the 1985 Tsukuba International Exposition of Science and Technology because Japan and Taiwan have no diplomatic ties, a high ranking Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

Earlier this week, Taiwan expressed its desire to take part in the International Show of Advanced Science and Technology to be held at Tsukuba Academic City, north of Tokyo.

The official, who declined to be named, said the invitation must be extended through diplomatic channels in accordance with the international treaty on expositions. As Japan maintains no diplomatic ties with Taiwan, Japan cannot invite Taiwan, he said.

Foreign Ministry sources said a government decision to that effect was made in 1981, when a regular Cabinet meeting approved invitations to countries Japan has diplomatic ties with and to international organizations to which Japan belongs. They said the Foreign Ministry has informed the Japan-Taiwan Dietmen's League originally contacted by Taiwan that Taiwan is not able to take part in the event.

LDP EXECUTIVE ON POSSIBLE DIET DISSOLUTION

OW191351 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 19 KYODO -- A ruling Liberal-Democratic Party executive Tuesday echoed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to indicate the House of Representatives might be dissolved for a general election before the end of this year.

The executive, who preferred not to be named, denied speculation a House dissolution this year might be difficult because of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Japan visit in November.

He said Nakasone and Reagan could meet only two or three days, thereby indicating the presidential visit poses no problem if Nakasone chooses to dissolve the lower house.

Nakasone Monday told a caucus of his party's members of the two houses of the Diet (Parliament) he would dissolve the lower house before the four-year House term expires next June.

The LDP executive said Tuesday the period of Reagan's stay in Japan will not be a political truce but can be a "political challenge," intimating Nakasone might seek the voters' mandate after that.

BANK OF JAPAN GOVERNOR CALLS FOR STRONGER YEN

OW210847 Tokyo KYODO in English 0737 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 21 KYODO -- The prevailing exchange rate of around yen 240 to the U.S. dollar is inappropriate for the Bank of Japan [BOJ] to lower the official discount rate, BOJ Governor Haruo Maekawa said Thursday.

He expressed "grave concern" about the yen's possible depreciation against the dollar as a result of a discount rate cut.

The current yen rate, Maekawa told some 450 business leaders at a Tokyo hotel, "is too low, considering Japan's economic power. The yen must be stronger."

If the Japanese Central Bank carries out a discount rate reduction now, the governor predicated, domestic interest rates would drop, causing a further rate differential with U.S. interest rates.

"People would question the Bank of Japan's credibility if we raise or lower the discount rate so often," he said in a speech on domestic and overseas economic trends and future monetary policy.

A growing number of Japanese Government and business leaders are demanding that the Central Bank lower the discount rate from the current 5.5 percent to help stimulate domestic demand.

Referring to the demands, Maekawa, a guest speaker on the opening day of a three-day business managers convention, spelled out possible "side effects" such as the yen's depreciation and intensifying trade friction.

While admitting that any monetary policy produces both favorable and adverse economic effects, Maekawa warned against a ballooning trade surplus with Japan's trading partners.

The governor told the attentive audience that trade friction would become still more serious if Japan's trade surplus further increases in light of high jobless rates and budget deficits in both the U.S. and Western Europe.

Maekawa added that the Japanese economy is slowly recovering from the first simultaneous global recession since World War II as characterized by rising exports, particularly of electronics products.

BRIEFS

PRC LOOM PLANT ORDER -- Tokyo July 8 KYODO -- Mitsubishi Corp. said Saturday it has won a yen 1.5 billion (\$6.25 million) order for an integrated polyester textile plant from the Yichang Municipal Government, Hubei Province. The plant will have 120 water-jet looms to produce 8 million square meters of polyester fabric annually, it said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0213 GMT 9 Jul 83 OW]

AID TO INDONESIA -- Tokyo July 9 KYODO -- Japan will give about Y4.7 billion (\$19.5 million) in grant aid to Indonesia under diplomatic notes exchanged in Jakarta Saturday, the Foreign Ministry said. Projects to be promoted with the aid include the building of a vocational training center and expansion of medicine quality testing facilities. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 9 Jul 83 OW]

BANK LOAN TO INDONESIA -- Tokyo July 6 KYODO -- A Japanese consortium Wednesday signed a contract to lend Y24 billion (\$100 million) to the Indonesian Government. The consortium, led by Industrial Bank of Japan and Sanwa Bank, consists of 25 banks and insurance companies. The yen-denominated loan will be repaid in ten years with a fixed interest rate equal to the long-term prime rate plus 0.3 percent for Y12 billion (\$50 million) rate of the long-term prime rate plus 0.1 percent for the remaining portion, which will be reviewed every six months. The loan will be used for economic development projects in Indonesia. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT 6 Jul 83 OW]

CPRF DEMANDS U.S., S. KOREA ABROGATE DEFENSE TREATY

SK220359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 22 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists must immediately abrogate the aggressive "Mutual Defence Treaty" they concluded with the South Korean puppets and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggression troops and nuclear and all other lethal weapons.

So stresses an information of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued on July 21 in denunciation of the adoption of a "special resolution" at the plenary meeting of the U.S. Senate on July 15 in which the U.S. imperialists "reaffirmed" their "defence commitments" to the South Korean puppets on the lapse of 30 years since they concluded the "Mutual Defence Treaty" with the puppets.

Noting that the "Mutual Defence Treaty" is a criminal document which "legalized" the continued presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea and strengthening of the policy of aggression and war, the information says: The adoption of the "special resolution" on the "defence treaty" rare to be seen in the history of U.S. Congress clearly shows how shamelessly the U.S. imperialists try to remain in South Korea. Their scheme to convene a conference of the Interparliamentary Union in South Korea this fall is aimed at strengthening their colonial rule over South Korea and stepping up the "two Koreas" plot. Their occupation of South Korea is a most shameless act of aggression. The entire Korean people will never tolerate their scheme for permanent occupation of South Korea.

BUILDUP OF WEAPONS IN SOUTH KOREA CONDEMNED

SK211600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA) -- If the U.S. imperialists persistently seek a nuclear war in spite of the unanimous denunciation and opposition of the Korean people and hundreds of millions of people of the world, they would be destroyed never to revive in the flames they kindled, warns NODONG SINMUN today.

Noting that the danger of a nuclear war is hourly growing on the Korean peninsula due to the reckless war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the paper says: The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs are openly promoting nuclear war preparations, saying in public that the Korean peninsula is the "forefront bridgehead" for the execution of their world strategy and "test ground for a showdown of strength" in the 1980's.

The U.S. imperialists, first of all, massively shipped into South Korea weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons to turn it into a powder magazine and the biggest nuclear base in the Far East. They have already deployed more than 1,000 nuclear bombs and nuclear shells there.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are shipping in and around South Korea large quantities of the means of nuclear war including "B-52" strategic bombers and "F-16" fighter-bombers and framing even a dangerous plot to deploy neutron bombs there. Openly crying for the start of a nuclear war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists stage nuclear war exercises almost every day.

Babbling that "the second Korean war would be a nuclear war," they replaced their "nine-day short-term hard strike strategy" with a "three-day nuclear war strategy" and are crying without hesitation for a "forestalling nuclear strike."

The "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists with the South Korean puppets was a "nuclear test war" and a "nuclear preliminary war."

The Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique of South Korea zealously back the adventurous nuclear war scheme of their masters. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a warmaniac and splittist, entreated the U.S. imperialists, his masters, for "a modernized nuclear umbrella" and sent his vassals to the United States for confabs over the deployment of murderous neutron weapons in South Korea.

The paper goes on: Today, the Korean people and hundreds of millions of people of the world who love justice and peace are demanding the establishment of nuclear-free, peace zones in Korea and various parts of the world.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the anachronistic dream and withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along all their destruction weapons including nuclear weapons.

NODONG SINMUN ON WHITE HOUSE REPORT 'SCANDAL'

SK211525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article captioned "Big Political Scandal Uncovered at White House" dealing with the exposure of the political scandal in which the group of Reagan running on the Republican Party ticket in the presidential elections in 1980 stole a confidential document from the office of the then President Carter in the White House and used it in its canvassing.

The document stolen by his henchmen informed Reagan of tactics of his rival and helped him surprise Carter in a TV showdown and win popularity by pushing the latter into the defensive, the paper notes, and says: Today, a few years after Reagan seated himself in the armchair of the White House by such swindle, the inside stories of the despicable political theft of his group are being brought to light one after another by U.S. publications, giving rise to a tremendous commotion in the political arena of the United States.

Reagan had feigned innocence, saying he had never seen such a document nor known how it was obtained. But, frightened by the accusation of stirred-up public opinion, he told White House officials that if the illegal act was made clear, he would take "stringent sanctions." Thus, wearing the masks of "uprightness", he is trying hard to shift all responsibility on to his underlings, himself getting off scotfree.

The artful behavior of Reagan reminds us of Nixon who was floundering in a hopeless dilemma in the despicable "Watergate" which stirred the U.S. society. The "Watergate", the first case which forced the president to resign during his term of office in the U.S. history of 200 years was an unprecedented political scandal, which remains a symbol of the corrupt U.S. politics. But Reagan outdistanced Nixon.

Not without reason did Donald Elberst, U.S. House member from the Democratic Party, said the "Reagangate" is "graver than the Watergate."

These scandals vividly showed to the whole world the extreme political corruption and moral degradation of the U.S. society which is going to ruin, wriggling in a serious crisis within and without. The "second Watergate" is only part of the scandalous political dramas. Time will decide the lot of Reagan, who took office by swindle.

ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS SCATTERED AT UNIVERSITIES IN SOUTH

SK210447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA) -- Anti-U.S., anti-"government" leaflets were scattered some time ago at many universities of South Korea to frighten the puppet clique, according to a report.

Many leaflets calling for the overthrow of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan were scattered recently at Songgyungwan University and the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul when the graduation ceremonies were going on there.

At Seoul University leaflets carrying a statement made public in the name of "democratic students" of the university were scattered. The leaflet said: We know that the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan was for awakening people to the existing unequal relations between South Korea and the United States and was a protest against the U.S. support to the present anti-national dictatorial "regime" and that such struggle will not be terminated as long as the anti-national "regime" is maintained and the U.S. support continues. Leaflets carrying a statement issued in the name of the "entire students of Seoul University, sons of the nation and people" were also scattered at Seoul University, the leaflet held that "the authorities should make clear their stand on 'cross recognition'", denouncing the criminal splittist moves of the puppet clique.

SOLIDARITY MEETINGS HELD FOR ANTI-U.S. MONTH

USSR, Czechoslovakia Meetings

SK161551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA) -- Meetings for solidarity with the Korean people were held recently in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

A meeting of representatives of public circles was held in Khabarovsk, the Soviet Union. The attendants at the meeting expressed firm support to the Korean people in their struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic principle. Meetings for solidarity with the Korean people and friendship soirees, films shows and book and photo exhibitions were organized in towns and rural villages in Khabarovsk, Maritime Province of the Soviet Union.

Prior to them, a meeting of solidarity was held at a spinning mill in Leningrad.

A meeting was held at the "Jamka" air-conditioner complex in the capital of Czechoslovakia. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak. Put up in the meeting hall was a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il going round the Grand People's Study House. Also on display were photographs of our country.

Speeches were made at the meeting. The secretary of the fifth district party committee of Prague in his speech exposed the nuclear war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and the projected U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, actively supported the policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and striving for the peaceful reunification of the country and the struggle of the South Korean people for the democratisation of the society.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting. It expressed indignation at the ever more undisguised moves of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique to provoke a new war, protested against the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and expressed unshakable support to our people's cause of national reunification.

A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held at the Organic and Biochemical Institute of the Academy of Sciences in the capital of Prague.

Meeting in Yugoslavia

SK212257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2251 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA) -- A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was recently held at the Letenka "Partizanski Pud 83" Youth Voluntary Labour Corps in Novi Sad, the capital of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Yugoslavia, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. Hung on the background of the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Josip Broz Tito. A photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il discussing work was seen in the meeting hall.

Speeches were made there. The head of the Letenka "Partizanski Pud 83" Youth Voluntary Labour Corps said in his speech: The Yugoslav people and youth join all the peaceloving forces of the world in demanding that the question of Korean reunification be solved without the interference of outside forces and in an independent and peaceful way in accordance with the policy put forward by President Kim Il-song, the respected leader of the Korean people.

We firmly believe that the Korean people will surely achieve the reunification of the country. Their greatest desire, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Messages of solidarity to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

A Pakistan solidarity meeting for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was recently held in Karachi under the sponsorship of the Pakistan-Korea friendship association on the occasion the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. Hung on the background of the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A declaration was adopted there. Expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to achieve the reunification of the country, the declaration said: We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets obstruct no longer the reunification of Korea and the U.S. troops unconditionally withdraw from South Korea and the South Korean puppet clique, a stooge of the U.S. imperialists, step down from "power" at once.

We fully support the three principles and the five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song. We appeal to the world progressive people to intensify the international solidarity movement to sharply denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists; force them to immediately withdraw all their nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea and realize the reunification of Korea.

The meeting adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

NODONG SINMUN DISCUSSES KOREAN WAR VICTORY

SK210430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2243 GMT 20 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 21 July special article: "The Great Event Which Provided an Opportunity for a Historic Turn in the Implementation of the Cause Against Imperialism and for Independence"-- KCNA identifies this item as an "article"]

[Text] The Fatherland Liberation War was a decisive battle between independent and imperialist forces, the first of its kind following World War II. It was the most severe and largest war in the history of mankind, with the exception of only the two world wars.

Following World War II, regarding Korea as a test of the success of their world strategy and a site of the decisive battle between socialism and capitalism, the U.S. imperialists launched their crusade to bring the world under their control. For this reason, the U.S. imperialists gathered all the possible human and material resources they could mobilize at that time for deployment in the Korean War. They made last-ditch efforts to subjugate our people, while employing the cruelest war tactics that people had ever heard of in the history of war. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists in the end knelt before the Korean people.

By leading the just Fatherland Liberation War to victory, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the ever-victorious iron-willed commander and the great military strategist -- shattered the myth about the powerfulness of the U.S. imperialists. By so doing, he provided an opportunity for a new turn in the world people's struggle against imperialism and for peace, and, thus, made an immortal contribution to the cause of world for independence.

Since the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, world socialist forces have been further strengthened, and the struggle for the liberation of the colonial nations has entered a new higher stage. In addition, the Third World has come into being and the Nonaligned Movement has been launched. On the other hand, the downhill slide of the U.S. imperialists that started in the wake of their defeat in the Korean war has been further accelerated. As a result, the hands and feet of the United States, the superpower, have been tied by the socialist forces, the national liberation forces, and the newly emerging forces. Thus, it has become a shackled giant. The victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was precisely a turning point for all these changes of the century.

The Fatherland Liberation War, which was led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was a great revolutionary war which, for the first time, shattered the myth about the powerfulness of the U.S. imperialists and made a great contribution to the cause of the world for independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: By winning the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people humbled the proud U.S. imperialists, who were boasting of their being the most powerful in the world, shattered the myth about their powerfulness, and started their downhill slide. Because of the military, political, and moral defeat in the Korean war; the uselessness of the military and technical superiority, which the U.S. imperialists regarded as an omnipotent god, has been disclosed and the rottenness and vulnerability of the U.S. imperialists have been brought to light. This means that the myth about the powerfulness of the U.S. imperialists has been shattered and the significance of this is indeed great.

By shattering the myth about the powerfulness of the U.S. imperialists in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people have brought a spiritual liberation to the millions of people in the world who had been plagued by the idea of respecting and worshipping the United States. Thus, they provided an opportunity for a new turn in the struggle of the world for independence.

With the Fatherland Liberation War victory as a turning point, a period of new upsurge began in the anti-imperialism, anti-U.S. struggle of the world's oppressed, revolutionary peoples and the imperialist colonial system started to rapidly crumble. Since the Korean people's victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the world has been characterized by a period of upsurge in the national liberation struggle.

The torrent of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle furiously expanded not only in Asia but also in distant Africa and even in Latin America, which the U.S. imperialists called their quiet backyard.

In the national liberation movement, the position and role of the working class and its vanguard unit, the communist party, has been enhanced, and, in the struggle for the defense of the independence of the peoples of colonial, subjugated nations, the solidarity with which people support and encourage one another has been further consolidated.

In the struggle for the sovereignty of nations, the spear of the national liberation struggle has been pointed at the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of colonialism of the current era and the leaders of the world's imperialists.

The socialist forces, national liberation forces, and newly emerging forces have united to concentrate the arrows of offensive on the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists have been skinned and beaten everywhere in the world. As a result, they have become eagles with broken wings, and the old colonial rulers, including England, have been gradually repelled from Asia and Africa.

In addition, with the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War as a turning point, the number of the new independent countries which have recovered national sovereignty has drastically increased, the Third World was formed, and the Nonaligned Movement has been organized and developed.

From the end of the World War II till the time of the Korean war, in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, you could count on one hand the countries which had been freed from the subjugation of imperialism and had achieved independence. However, till the end of the 1960's the peoples of as many as 50 countries achieved national independence. As a result, the Third World has formed by these newly emerged forces.

Through the Korean war, the peoples of the newly emerged nations deeply realized the aggressive nature of the imperialists and the danger of another world war, and realized their own united might. As a result, many nations started to seek anti-imperialism and independence and to adopt a policy of nonalignment as a new political line.

Reflecting this trend and aspiration of the 1950's, at last, in September 1961, the Nonaligned Movement was organized internationally and began its historic march.

This historic event in the struggle for the independence of the world vigorously proved the correctness of the path which the Korean people pioneered in the Fatherland Liberation War, and the significance of the victory in the war.

Thus, by starting the downhill slide of the U.S. imperialists and bringing the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, who were deprived of their sovereignty, on the stage of world history, the Fatherland Liberation War -- the banner of the struggle for the liberation of the colonial nations -- provided an opportunity for a new turn in the struggle for building a new, independent world.

That the Fatherland Liberation War provided an opportunity for a new turn in the struggle for the independence of the world is, above all, related with the fact the Korean people's victory in the war decisively contributed to strengthening the world's anti-imperialism forces for independence.

Thanks to the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the security of the socialist nations and world peace have been defended and the socialist forces have achieved great growth.

Suffering the greatest defeat in the history of the U.S. Army, because of the KPA's renewed attack, the U.S. imperialists worked out the so-called retaliation plan aimed at escalating the Korean war to a world war, and a nuclear war, and schemed to drive mankind to a new world war.

However, having suffered a shameful defeat in the Van Fleet offensive and having failed again in Eisenhower's renewed offensive, the U.S. imperialists, having no choice, relinquished the retaliation plan and signed the armistice agreement.

Thus, the Korean people rescued mankind from the holocaust of a third world war and the socialist and people's democratic nations could vigorously accelerate socialist construction. At the same time, socialist forces were remarkably strengthened, directing their due attention to building defense capabilities.

With the Korean war, the rising forces experienced epochal development. Countless numbers of the world's suppressed and exploited people came to trust their strength and were convinced of their victory in the struggle for national sovereignty. Their political consciousness about imperialism, in particular, U.S. imperialism, was enhanced. Furthermore, anti-imperialist forces for independence were drastically strengthened by the increased anti-U.S. sentiment.

With the example of the struggle by the Korean people, who heroically fought in firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the world's people came to convince themselves of the invincibility of the pro-independence, anti-imperialist forces.

The Korean war proved that the days had past when the imperialists could freely subjugate and plunder the weak and small countries, and that if people courageously fight to the end against aggressors, trusting their own strength, they can surely achieve national liberation and independence and safeguard their sovereignty.

Thus, they became firmly convinced that no matter how small a nation might be, if it establishes a correct strategy and tactics and fights under the wise leadership of the leader by demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle, it can surely smash the numerically and technically superior imperialists.

They came to realize that the United States, which had been known as the country of the Goddess of Liberty, was not the incarnation of freedom, democracy and humanitarianism, but was a group of high-class barbarians who were imbued with the idea of racial discrimination and were the most atrocious and cruel against all people except Anglo-Saxon race.

Thus, numerous people who had had illusions about the United States, came to their senses and the ranks of the anti-U.S. and anti-imperialist struggle grew.

This was one of the basic reasons that the struggle for national liberation from colonial rule entered a stage of new upsurge after the 1950's and that the anti-U.S. struggle acted as the mainstream of anti-imperialist struggle.

Next, the fact that the Fatherland Liberation War effected a historic turning point in the world people's struggle for independence also enabled the world's revolutionary people to gain precious experience in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle through the Korean war and to acquire common assets.

Because of the Korean war, the reactionary nature of the military theory of the bourgeois preaching that weapons are everything was crushed and the truth was proved that the primary cause of victory of war is the solidity of the ideas and consciousness of the people participating in the war. The key to success in war is neither weapons nor technology but is the lofty political zeal and the lofty sense of revolutionary dedication of the armed forces and the masses and people who are aware of the justness of their cause.

The experiences in the Korean war showed that although backward in arms, a revolutionary army which is firmly prepared politically and ideologically can defeat an enemy armed with up-to-date arms.

The truth that man conquers technology, that ideology is mightier than arms, and that political and ideological superiority is the source of invincibility of a revolutionary army has become a precious asset of the world's revolutionary peoples, an asset bequeathed by the Korea war.

The chuche tactics, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created and whose invincible might was fully displayed in the course of the Fatherland Liberation War, too, serve as a precious asset for the world's revolutionary peoples. Since then, the military strategy, military art, and excellent and matchless tactics which the great leader originally elucidated on the basis of the chuche idea have served as powerful weapons for the world's revolutionary peoples in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and their revolutionary struggle for sovereignty and independence.

The experience of the joint struggle against the United States achieved in the course of the Fatherland Liberation War, too, serve as a precious asset in the struggle for the world's independence.

In the course of the Korean war, because of our party's correct external policy during the war, a new example in the international solidarity movement was created. Everywhere, the world's peoples vigorously waged the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., antiwar, and peace movements in order to oppose imperialism and aggressive wars. While supporting each other, they extended firm solidarity to the Korean people.

They gave material support to our people standing on anti-imperialist frontline. And they also extended powerful encouragement by issuing statements, staging demonstrations, and conducting strikes. Along with antigovernment struggle, the people in the capitalist countries also waged the struggle opposing the recruiting of troops and the dispatching of troops and arms to the Korean frontline. This solidarity movement contributed to binding the hands and feet of the U.S. imperialists.

Although the United States was promised by 43 countries -- among more than 50 its follower nations -- for troops to be dispatched to Korea, only 15 countries dispatched mercenaries. This was a result of the fact that the movement of solidarity with the Korean people was vigorously waged. The precious assets and experiences achieved in the course of the Korean war became valuable assets and a powerful driving force which effected a new turn in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle. They became a common asset of the peoples on the five continents for the cause of making the world independent.

The fact that the Korean people's victory in the Fatherland Liberation War provided the opportunity for effecting an epoch-making turn in the performance of the cause of making the world independent is also linked with the fact that the U.S. imperialists were seriously hurt in the Korean war and were isolated and weakened to the fullest extent. Bourgeois publications have written that in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists suffered from the highest rate of casualties in the history of war, that the U.S. Air Force, too, experienced unprecedented losses, and that war materiel was wasted in astronomical amounts.

The domain of imperialist domination, also rapidly decreased. The struggle for national liberation was intensified and the anti-imperialist, pro-independence cause became the basic trend of the times. Thus, the last lifeline of imperialism was cut off and the colonial yoke collapsed. Therefore, today, the imperialist colonial system has collapsed, and the newly emerging forces are making a long march, flushed with victories. The U.S. imperialists' domain of colonial domination has been limited to a few islands in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean and to their only colony in Asia, South Korea.

This downhill slide driving the U.S. imperialists into the grave was started by our people's victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. It has become clear that if the U.S. imperialists -- who were seriously hurt and forced to go downhill by the Korean people and the People's Army -- ignite a new world war, they will face final ruin

In line with their situation in which they have been going downhill since the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists had to change their world strategy. But, taking advantage of the situation in which the U.S. imperialists were isolated and weakened, the flames of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle were set more fiercely ablaze like a wildfire, everywhere colonialism set foot.

Because the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle was intensified and the imperialist ruling forces were generally weakened, the cause of making the whole of the world independent vigorously marched forward.

By vanquishing the U.S. imperialists for the first time in history, our people have become the standardbearers among the anti-imperialist, pro-independence ranks for ultimately destroying imperialism and realizing the cause of making the world independent.

Today, cherishing deep in their hearts this honor which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given, our people are vigorously waging the struggle to make the whole of the world independent and are making all efforts to certainly reunify the fatherland in our generation.

MILITARY EXERCISES IN SOUTH CHOLLA NOTED

SK210449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique plan to hold a large-scale war exercise in South Cholla Province from July 25 to 30 with the mobilisation of the puppet army and police, puppet "government" officials and even civilians, according to a report.

This provocative military exercise to be staged on the orders of the U.S. imperialists is part of the criminal moves to heighten tension and imbue the people with a war consciousness under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and thereby divert elsewhere the attention of the discontented people.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique who committed the Kwangju massacre try to put down the anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments of the people with threat and blackmail by staging a large-scale war exercise in this area where the flames of resistance rose.

In pursuance of this purpose the U.S. imperialist and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique secretly moved some time ago two divisions of the puppet army "trained for putting down the riot" to Kwangju and other parts under the name of "preservation of public peace."

PYONGYANG RALLY WELCOMES SOUTH KOREAN DEFECTOR

SK220443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA) -- Working people in Pyongyang held a meeting on July 21 and warmly welcomed Kim Song-pae, South Korean businessman who came over to the northern half of the country. In his welcome address at the meeting, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Wang Kyong-hak said Kim Song-pae's coming over to the socialist homeland, opposing the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, was a patriotic action for the country and the nation and a brave and righteous action.

Kim Song-pae was awarded the Order of National Flag Second Class and monetary prize and souvenirs at the meeting.

In his speech at the meeting, Kim Song-pae said: In the North I realized first of all the truth that if a country and nation are to prosper, they must have a great leader and must be guided by his guiding philosophy. Either in view of the political system and social system or in view of the people's noble consciousness of unity, the North is a model, superior country without an equal in state building in the world.

General Kim Il-song, the greatest man, founded the great chuche philosophy in his early years, awakened the people with the chuche idea and brought about great national prosperity as we see today.

Particularly after I received the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il's immortal work "On the Chuche Idea," I espoused the chuche philosophy more warmly.

If the people in the South are to lead a happy life like the people in the North, they must be guided by the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il and embody the chuche idea.

Regarding it as the greatest fortune to have the great successor to the cause of the nation and their leader in the person of dear Mr Kim Chong-il, the great master of idea and theory, the people in the South look up to him, are assured of the future of the nation and optimistic about the future of the country, he stressed.

He went on: I was also deeply struck with admiration in the North by the great realities of the dignified, strong country, independent in politics, self-supporting in economy and self-reliant in national defence. The North is a great paradise of national independence quite different from the society of the South.

The rulers of the South are trying to host the 70th inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul in an attempt to have the South recognized as an "independent state" and divide our country into two forever. All the unbiased people in the South are opposed to the convocation of this conference in Seoul.

It is ridiculous to hold the Inter-parliamentary conference in a colony where there is no real parliament. Therefore, not a few countries have already expressed their will not to participate in this conference. The countries desirous of peace in our country and its peaceful reunification must not participate in this conference which would encourage the United States' colonial policy and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's repressive rule and lay a greater obstacle to the movement of the people in the South for independence, democracy and reunification.

The people in the South support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Regarding it as a most fair and reasonable proposal for national unification, as long as the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il are at the head of our nation and there are national patriotic forces, the wall of division will collapse and the door of reunification open.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTS ON SOUTH'S SESAME SCANDAL

SK191526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA) -- "Yusin Mulsan", a South Korean comprador company, raked up nearly 3,000 million won in 18 months from October 1980 to March 1982 through large-scale sesame and cuttlefish scandals.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today notes that those scandals were perpetrated under the patronage of power. The South Korean puppets, it says, backed the company owners by informing them of the international price of sesame and even paying "subsidies" so they could commit swindle, and it was none other than the puppet consuls in Japanese areas who secured the required amount of Japan's cuttlefish for their fabulous profits.

The author of the commentary continues: These cases are power-backed scandals like the U.S. rice import scandal and loan scandal, which had caused quite a stir at home and abroad and their mastermind is none other than the Chon Tu-hwan group.

The Chon Tu-hwan group never let a chance pass by without crying for "clean-up of corruption", "realisation of a society of justice" and "upright politics." But, behind the curtain, they practice corruption hand in glove with comprador capitalists, and misappropriate people's properties to feather their own nest. The South Korean privileged circles hold an exclusive possession of a half of the money supplies. The scandals prevalent in South Korea are products of the corrupt colonial social system and anti-popular rule.

As long as the U.S. imperialists stay in South Korea and the barbaric rule of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique continues, corruption and social vices will only become more unbridled as days pass by, far from being checked. If the source of corruption is to be removed and a society of justice build in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the military dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan group must be liquidated and independence and democracy be realised.

SOUTH ACCUSED OF USING IPU TO INTENSIFY CONTROL

SK211104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet Home Ministry decided to hold within October "civilian defence education training" scheduled for the latter half of this year and make penal regulations concerning this more rigorous, according to a report.

The puppets plan to extend "education" hours 1.5 times for those who boycott "civilian defence education training" to imbue them with anti-communist consciousness and war fever, and impose intensive training upon them by concentrating them in cities and provinces unlike in the past.

With the approach of the "inter-parliamentary conference" the puppets try to intensify control and suppression through the "civilian defence education training" under the pretext of "preventing confusion." This is part of the suppressive campaign launched by the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors to put down the mounting anti-war, anti-puppet sentiments of the people before the conference.

Even according to data released by the puppets, 2,660 inhabitants, discontent with the criminal war moves, boycotted the "civilian defence education" and its emergency call-up training in the first half of the year.

TANZANIA BOYCOTT OF SEOUL, IPU MEETING NOTED

SK211535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA) -- The Tanzanian Government has already clarified its stand not to send any delegation to the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union scheduled in Seoul because it recognizes the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state of the Korean nation and has no state relations with the South Korean puppet regime, declared A.S. Mkwawa, speaker of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania, in his recent talk issued in connection with the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary conference in Seoul in the coming fall.

He said: Whether to go to Seoul to attend the 70th inter-parliamentary conference, or not, is a serious question to those countries which desire justice, peace and reunification of Korea.

On many occasions we called upon the socialist and non-aligned countries which had rejected the South Korean puppets to boycott the conference in Seoul. As in the past, so in the future, too, we will have no relations with the South Korean puppet government and will support only the DPRK.

We express the belief that the parliamentary unions of all countries which treasure justice and peace would actively respond to the call of the DPRK not to go to the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in South Korea.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

Delegation Sees 'Song of Paradise'

SK220411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 22 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on a visit to our country appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" on the evening of July 21 at the Mansudae art theatre. Invited to see the performance were the members of the delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Seeing the performance together with the quests were chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop and working people in the city. Officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang also saw the performance. The performance was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

Tour of Kangwon Province

SK220451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 22 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by A.S. Barkauskas, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, visited Kangwon Province on July 20.

The Kangwon Provincial People's Committee arranged a reception for the delegation that day. Present at the reception were chairman of the Committee Choe Pok-yon, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly Ku Il-son and personages concerned. Speeches were made at the reception by Chairman Choe Pok-yon and deputy head of the delegation, K.V. Lebedev.

Noting that the Korean and Soviet peoples established the bonds of friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and have constantly developed their friendly and cooperative relations in various fields; Chairman Choe Pok-yon expressed the belief that these traditional relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future.

Today the Soviet people have registered many successes in all domains of the national economy through vigorous endeavours under the leadership of the Communist party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, he noted and stressed: Our people rejoice as over their own over the achievements of the fraternal Soviet people and wish them greater success in their endeavours for carrying out the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

Deputy head of the delegation K.V. Lebedev said in his speech: The heroic exploits performed by the people in Kangwon Province, together with the entire Korean people and People's Army soldiers in the 1950-1953 war started by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets recorded a beautiful page in the history of the Korean people's struggle. He wished the Korean people new success in the socialist construction and the struggle to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunify the country peacefully in a democratic way under the leadership of the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The attendants at the reception toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

The delegation inspected the July 18 art college on the same day. On July 21 it had a rest, enjoying boating on the sea off Wonsan.

LEADER'S REVOLUTIONARY IDEA, LINE DISCUSSED

SK220127 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 21 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 22 July special article: "Advancing, Adhering to the Idea and Line of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is a Firm and Unmovable Principle of Our Party's Activities"]

[Text] The Korean revolution constantly and strenuously advances along the most straight and single road of victory and our fatherland endlessly prospers and flourishes. This is the brilliant victory of the respected and beloved leader

Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and line and is the lofty fruition of the revolutionary leadership of our party which advances, firmly adhering to the leader's idea and line.

We cannot talk about the vigorous advance of the Korean revolution toward a bright future separate from the active struggle of our party which resolutely safeguards and defends the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and line and thoroughly embodies them.

1. Advancing, adhering to the idea and line of the leader of the working class is of basic significance in advancing and completing the revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is a difficult and complicated struggle to reform nature and society in a revolutionary manner and continues generation after generation. To victoriously complete this sacred cause without any deviation, there must be a basic guideline to which we should consistently adhere. The guideline is the idea and line of the leader who has pioneered the road of the revolution for the first time.

The revolutionary idea and line of the leader of the working class are the only guideline and are a banner for victory and advance. Without the idea and line, the party cannot exist; neither can the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks be achieved, nor can the revolution and construction successfully advance.

For this reason, there is no more important question of principle than the question of advancing, adhering to the leader's idea and line in the struggle to pioneer and to advance victoriously the working class' revolutionary cause and to complete it. It is the party which plays a decisive role in advancing, firmly adhering to the leader's revolutionary idea and line.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Without the revolutionary party of the working class, a broad range of the popular masses cannot be rallied and united around the revolution and victory cannot be won in the revolutionary struggle.

The party sets forth correct strategies, tactics, and policies to safeguard, to defend, and to embody the leader's idea and line and leads the popular masses in the struggle for their implementation. No political organization can replace the status and role of the party as the headquarters of the revolution.

Advancing, adhering to the leader's idea and line is the intrinsic demand of the party itself, and the party should not permit any concession in conducting this work. If it stepped back or deviated even an inch from its principle of advancing, adhering to the leader's idea and line, the party of the working class could neither defend its revolutionary nature nor lead the revolution and construction to the straight road of victory. For this reason, the party should firmly adhere to the leader's idea and line at any time and under any circumstances and implement them generation after generation.

Today, our party has a high leadership dignity as a great guide responsibly leading the destinies of the country, the nation, and the revolution and is enjoying absolute trust from the people. This is because our party is splendidly fulfilling its role as the revolutionary weapon embodying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and line. Apart from the party's leadership, we cannot think of the Korean revolution which is confidently advancing along the single road of the chuche idea nor talk about the brilliant realization of the grand program for socialist construction in the 1980's set forth by the respected and beloved leader.

The greatness of the leadership of our party, which resplendently makes blossom the great leader's revolutionary idea and line, is shown by the proud realities in which bright vistas have been unfolded on the road ahead of our revolution and construction and the country is further prospering as a result of successfully implementing the programmatic tasks -- including the line of the revolutionization, working classization, and intellectualization of the whole society and the line of chucheization, modernization, and the scientification of the people's economy -- put forward by the sixth party congress.

Our party is struggling, above all, putting forth as the supreme historic task advancing, adhering to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and line.

The standpoint we choose in putting into practice the work of advancing, adhering to the leader's revolutionary idea and line, determines the result of this work. The party's loyalty to the leader's cause is clearly expressed in this.

Our party puts forth the embodiment of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and line as a basic question connected with life or death of the party and victory or defeat of the revolutionary cause. Our party's firm and unmoveable stand is that, without the great leader's revolutionary idea and line, neither the existence, strengthening, and the development of the party nor the victorious advance of the Korean revolution, honor, and dignity of the nation can be expected.

From this revolutionary stand, our party permits not even an inch of deviation from the principle of advancing, adhering to the great leader's revolutionary idea and line. This stand of our party, which intends to endlessly treasure the great leader's revolutionary idea and line and make them shine for generations to come, is based on a firm belief in the greatness of the respected and beloved leader's idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and line are a beacon brilliantly indicating the road ahead of the revolution of our times and are an ever-victorious revolutionary banner. By advancing under the banner of this great revolutionary idea, our people were able to originally pioneer the road of building socialism and communism and to erect an independent and self-reliant socialist power under the most arduous conditions.

If the great leader had not clearly indicated the road along which the revolution should advance by creating the immortal chuche idea, we would not have been extricated from the status of colonial slaves and would not have been able to demonstrate glory as a proud people who have today's most powerful party, invincible revolutionary regime, and great chuche fatherland.

With extraordinary energy today, too, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is constantly laying down great lines and policies which we should certainly adopt as a guideline in our revolution and construction. Thanks to this, our party's future is more promising and the future of the revolution is bright.

In the course of victoriously advancing, following the revolutionary idea and line of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has deeply believed that only when it advances, adhering to the leader's idea and line, can it complete the revolutionary cause. Because it has this unbreakable faith our party will continue as in the past to consummate the Korean revolution, permanently adhering to the theories and policies of the chuche idea.

Our party also has a tested leadership with which it can embody, firmly adhering to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and line.

The work of advancing, adhering to the idea and line of the leader of the working class, is a struggle to eradicate all kinds of old, non-working-class things and to win the overall victory for new communist-type things. For this reason, to lead this struggle without any deviation, the party should have invincible power and tested leadership.

Our party has been disciplined and tested and has gained extraordinarily rich and diverse fighting experience in the course of victoriously leading the Korean revolution filled with arduousness and trials. In the course of leading the cause of imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea, in particular, our party has been strengthened and developed into an invincible party which can thoroughly embody the leader's idea and line.

The leadership of the party which advances, adhering to the leader's idea and line, is expressed in firmly ensuring the unitary nature of idea and leadership in the entire party and the whole society.

Today, under the active leadership of the party center, the most consolidated and powerful work system and order, in which we can thoroughly realize the unitary nature of idea, is firmly established in our country.

The party's idea and policy have permeated into the party members and workers of the country and the people are thinking and acting only in accordance with the party's idea and will. This indicates that our party is a party of unity and cohesion which can firmly adhere to and embody the great leader's idea and lines and is a most disciplined, militant, and steel-like party.

Depending upon such a revolutionary system and order, our party is leading the work of maintaining and embodying the great leader's revolutionary idea and lines at the highest level. As a result of this, all work is consistently linked to the sacred struggle of the great leader's idea and lines and our revolution is strenuously advancing only along the single road of victory indicated by the leader.

Our party is genuinely a revolutionary party which has absolute authority and distinguished leadership as a great party which can build communism, adhering to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and lines. There is no greater glory and pride for our people than implementing the revolution, following such a party.

2. Our party is leading the *chuche* revolutionary cause to a brilliant victory along the road indicated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and lines.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party has unyieldingly trod the proud road of the revolution, bravely overcoming difficulties and bottlenecks while upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea, and has skillfully led the people's revolutionary struggle to the straight and single road of victory.

The party's role in advancing, adhering to the idea and lines of the leader of the working class is shown through a practical to resolutely safeguard, defend, and embody them. Our party's activities to win the overall victory of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and lines are genuinely correct and extraordinary.

In the entire course of leading the revolution and construction, our party has advanced only along the road indicated by the *chuche* idea and has not wavered or shook in the course. The basis for this is our party's loyalty to the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea and lines.

Important in the activities of our party which advances, adhering to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and lines is, above all, to firmly maintain consistency. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea represents the entire period of the history of socialist and communist construction. For this reason, the leader's idea should be consistently adhered to not only in one period or at one step of the revolution but in the entire course of the revolutionary cause.

The great leader's lines and policies include strategic and tactical ones, work which we should immediately carry out, and work which we should implement with a view to the future. We should not neglect any of these policies and give up halfway through their execution. Only when we push ahead with these lines and policies to the end, unifiedly adhering to them, can we continuously advance the revolution and construction at a high level.

For the party of the working class to consistently adhere to the leader's idea and lines means that it firmly maintains the inheritance nature in making policies and tenaciously forges ahead with the work of their implementation to the end.

Even though circumstances change and new tasks are assigned as the revolution advances, the party should adhere to the already presented lines and policies without fail.

In mapping out lines and policies and organizing and leading the struggle for their implementation, our party adopts as its consistent fighting principle resolving all the problems on the basis of the great leader's revolutionary idea and lines. As a result of this, the revolution and construction advances only along the road indicated by the great leader.

Our party's consistency in implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and lines is powerfully confirmed by the fact that it is continuously and vigorously realizing the line of the three revolutions which the leader set forth nearly 40 years ago.

To continuously maintain the line of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture, our party promoted the three revolutions team movement and the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, and is correctly leading them. The party is also taking revolutionary measures to continuously deepen the three revolutions. As a result of this, the line of the three revolutions put forward by the great leader is displaying even greater vitality with each passing day and is becoming an immortal banner for communist construction.

Today, the strategic lines and policies -- including the line of revolutionizing and working-classing the whole society, the lines on various mass movements, the Chongsanri spirit, the Chongsanri method, and the theory on the management of the socialist economy -- which are of principal significance in building socialism and communism -- are being thoroughly implemented and displaying great vitality. This is attributable to the lofty fruition of the revolutionary leadership of our party which advances, consistently adhering to the great leader's revolutionary idea and lines. Also important in the activities of our party which advances, adhering to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and lines is to defend their purity as if it were their eyes.

Under the situation in which imperialism remains on earth and its ideological and cultural offensives are being continuously perpetrated, the work of advancing, adhering to the leader's idea and lines, cannot be considered separately from the work of safeguarding and defending their purity. The party implementing the revolution should always pay the greatest attention to ensure the purity of the leader's ideas and lines in advancing, adhering to them.

A basic question in the party of the working class¹ purely defending the leader's idea and lines is to firmly realize the unitary nature of idea in the scope of the entire party and the whole society. Only when the party members and workers fill the entire party and whole society with only the leader's idea, adopting it as a steel-like faith, can the leader's revolutionary idea and lines be resolutely safeguarded and defended.

Today, in our country, under the correct leadership of the party, the great leader's revolutionary idea and lines are resolutely safeguarded and defended at the highest level.

Based on scientific analysis of the communist movement, which has traversed a complicated road, and the practical experience of the Korean revolution, our party has put forth the slogan on remodeling the entire party and whole society on one idea -- the leader's idea. Thanks to our party which has set forth this great slogan, which enables us to make the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea shine for generations to come, and which has brilliantly realized the slogan, our society has been overflowing with the *chuche* idea and no other ideas have ever taken hold in our ranks. This is our party center's greatest achievement on the road of safeguarding and defending the great leader's revolutionary idea and lines and of firmly adhering to them.

In advancing, adhering to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and lines, our party is also seeing to it that their boundless vitality is displayed extraordinarily high.

Our party's advancing, adhering to the great leader's revolutionary idea and lines, is aimed at completing the socialist and communist cause by unreservedly displaying their vitality. For this reason, our activities are consistently connected with its active research and stout struggle to carry the great leader's lines and policies into practice at an early date.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lines and policies have evolved completely from revolutionary practices and are a weapon for great creation and reform. For this reason, when the leader's lines and policies are brilliantly embodied in reality, unimaginable miracles and change will take place in the revolution and construction.

The greatness of our party which advances, adhering to the respected and beloved leader's idea and lines, lies in the fact that it has confirmed this truth through this practice.

The traits of our fatherland have been fundamentally renewed through the thorough implementation of the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense thanks to our party's active struggle to bring about a brilliant fruition in the great leader's lines and policies. Through the successful embodiment of the *chuche*-oriented line on the construction of the party by regarding work with people as a basis, a lively revolutionary ethos is vibrating in the entire party. In addition, through the thorough implementation of the line on the construction of socialist-type national culture set forth by the great leader, a golden age has unfolded in the development of literature and art.

The struggle to attain the grand 10 major prospective goals for socialist economic construction is being powerfully waged in our country. Our party is unfolding bold operations to expedite the fulfillment of these goals for economic construction laid down by the respected and beloved leader, and it is vigorously arousing the entire party and people to the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties." As a result of this, our people look forward to attainment of the grand 10 major prospective goals for socialist economic construction ahead of schedule.

Through this reality, our people have firmly believed that only when they advance under the party's leadership, can they win the ultimate victory of the chuche idea -- the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea -- and be able to build a communist society.

Because ours is a great party which -- even as the revolution advances and however much time passes -- brilliantly embodies and adheres to the great leader's revolutionary idea and lines, victory and glory is promised forever on the road ahead of our fatherland and revolution.

3. To advance firmly, adhering to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and line for future generations is the most glorious and rewarding for the endless prosperity of the fatherland and consummation of the chuche cause.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: We should see to it that not only the current generation but also later generations advance, adhering to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea and lines as the permanent guiding idea and theory of the party, and we should see to it that they firmly defend his revolutionary achievements, fighting experience, revolutionary work methods, and popular work style, and brilliantly inherit and complete the chuche revolutionary cause.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and lines are a powerful weapon to victoriously pioneer the resplendent future of our fatherland and the road ahead of the revolution. The justness and invincible vitality of the great leader have been unreservedly confirmed through the Korean revolution and the advance movements of our times. We should permanently adhere to and embody the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea and lines in order to boundlessly prosper and flourish the fatherland and to complete the chuche cause.

The work of implementing the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea and lines is linked to the work of upholding our party's leadership. We cannot think of the resplendent future of our times during which the chuche idea is winning comprehensive victory, separated from our party's leadership. For this reason, in the future, too, we should endlessly be faithful to the party's leadership and resolutely safeguard and defend the party center politically and ideologically with our lives. Included in this is a decisive guarantee for completing our revolutionary cause, adhering to the great leader's revolutionary idea and lines for future generations.

We should, first of all, continuously deepen the work of ensuring the unitary nature of the leader's idea and leadership in the entire party and the whole society.

Further deepening the work of realizing the unitary nature of the idea as the revolution advances is the demands of the party and the developing revolution and is raised as a basic demand in advancing, adhering to the leader's idea and lines to the end.

The entire course in which our party has led the revolution and construction to victory is a path along which the work of realizing the unitary nature of the idea has been continuously deepened.

In accordance with the demands of the developing revolution, in which the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea came out to the forefront in the 1970's, our party newly delineated principles and methods to realize the unitary nature of the idea and further deepened this work.

Our society has become an organism in which the entire party and the people act and think in compliance with the demands of the chuche idea, firmly united around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We should resolutely safeguard and defend the great exploits which the party center has achieved and prevent any heterogeneous elements running counter to the party's idea from infiltrating, thus strengthening and developing our party into a party which advances, permanently adhering to the leader's idea and lines.

Firmly arming ourselves with the party's ideological theories and policies and thoroughly adhering to the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing them are the decisive condition for brilliantly embodying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and lines.

Our party's ideological theories and policies are the direct inheritance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and are a firm guideline for safeguarding, defending, and brilliantly embodying the leader's revolutionary idea.

The historic documents -- including the treatise on the chuche idea and treatise, "Let Us Advance, Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," written by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, are of very important significance in embodying the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea and lines.

The treatises scientifically expound the contents, constituent system, and historic status and significance of the chuche idea and comprehensively elucidate all principles and methods for permanently adhering to the chuche idea as the guiding idea of our times. For this reason, only when we advance, adhering to the ideological theories and policies set forth in these treatises, can we make shine the great leader's revolutionary idea for generations to come and, under its banner, consummate the communist cause.

The party members and workers should fulfill their duty as the fighters of the party and the leader by deeply studying the theories and methods of the chuche idea -- continuously deepened and developed by our party -- by making them their flesh and bones, and by thoroughly implementing them.

The idea and lines of the leader of the working class are defended and embodied by the struggle of the revolutionary fighters and people firmly united around the party.

There is no more important question than that of strengthening the unity of the ideological will of the party and the revolutionary ranks in advancing, adhering to the leader's idea and lines for generations to come.

Today, we have achieved the most consolidated and vital unity and cohesion in the history of the Korean communist movement. This becomes a firm guarantee enabling us to resolutely safeguard and defend and thoroughly embody the great leader's revolutionary idea and lines in any circumstances.

We should more firmly unite around the party and the leader on the basis of the chuche idea in order to consummate the revolutionary cause. There can exist no other idea but the chuche idea in our party, which was born with the revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its root and which the leader has devoted his efforts to foster.

With a keen party-based and class outlook at all times and in all places, we should defend the unity of the ideological will of and the revolutionary cohesion of our party and the revolutionary ranks as we do our eyes and further strengthen the steel-like discipline in which party members move as one in accordance with the party center's intentions.

On the road of the protracted revolutionary struggle, the great leader's revolutionary idea and lines has been a serious one to eradicate the trends of all types of reactionary and antirevolutionary ideologies infringing upon independence and exacting domination and subordination, and it has been a lofty struggle to pioneer a new era of history and to reform the world in a revolutionary manner. The course of this struggle has been an arduous road of immeasurable difficulties and ordeals. However, the more viciously the enemy at home and abroad, factionalists, and flunkeyists have maneuvered, the more firmly the Korean communists and the people have adhered to the great leader's revolutionary idea and lines, thus valiantly hewing out the road of the grim revolution with their invincible strength.

Just as we adopted the great leader's idea and lines as our life-giving essence and defended them with our lives during the days of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and just as we positively supported the party's church-oriented lines and policies during the difficult postwar period, so we should advance only along the road indicated by our party, however violently the wind may blow.

We will not show even a bit of wavering, concession, or negotiation on the road of implementing the idea and lines set forth by the party and the leader. This is the steel-like will and creed of our party members and people.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA -- Pyongyang July 20 -- The Korean Government trade delegation headed by vice-minister of foreign Trade Pang Tae-yol flew back home Tuesday from Mongolia. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang P. Urzhinkhudev. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 19 Jul 83 SK]

DPRK-MONGOLIAN COMMODITY PROTOCOL -- Pyongyang July 20 -- A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1984 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Ulaanbaatar on July 15. It was signed on our side by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yol and on the opposite side the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade N. Bauu. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 19 Jul 83 SK]

ATHLETES TO USSR, GDR -- Pyongyang July 20 -- A sports delegation of our country headed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left Pyongyang today by air for a visit to the Soviet Union. Another sports delegation headed by Yi Chang-son, vice-chairman of the committee, left here by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 20 Jul 83 SK]

CANADIAN-RESIDENT KOREANS LEAVE -- Pyongyang July 20 -- Chon Chung-nim, publisher of NEW KOREA TIMES, a Korean paper in Canada, and his wife left Pyongyang on July 19 after visiting the homeland. They were seen off at the airport by Chang Pong-chun, secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. During their stay in the homeland Chon Chung-nim and his wife visited Mangyongdae and inspected the international friendship exhibition, the university of national economy, the Mangyongdae revolutionary school, the Chongsan cooperative farm, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and other places. They also appreciated the mass gymnastic display "The People Sing of the Leader," the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" and a circus show. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 19 Jul 83 SK]

FURTHER ON INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

Nguyen Co Thach Departs

BK211219 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] At 1130 on 21 July the delegation of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and SRV foreign minister, left for home after attending the Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam foreign ministers conference.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade (Meas Sut), chief of the Foreign Ministry Protocol Department, Comrade Mrs Bo Rasi, chief of the Foreign Ministry Asia Department, and several other cadres. SRV Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ngo Dien and LPRP Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Kampuchea Thongpeng Souklaseng were also present.

Phoun Sipaseut Interview

BK220633 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Station correspondent's interview with Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut in Phnom Penh, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Station correspondent] The seventh meeting of the foreign ministers of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- was held in a cordial atmosphere and ended with success. Would you, comrade minister, please tell us of the outcome and significance of the three countries' foreign ministers meeting.

[Phoun Sipaseut] The seventh conference of the Lao-Kampuchean-Vietnamese foreign ministers was held in Phnom Penh, capital of the PRK, and was crowned with brilliant success. Like previous meetings, the present one has important political significance.

In particular, apart from the extraordinary meeting in Phnom Penh in April 1983, the present meeting reexamined the common strategy on foreign affairs during the past more than 4 years. The conference has issued a joint communique based on the unanimous agreement of our three countries in their analysis and examination to evaluate the international situation in the region and the relations of friendship and all-sided cooperation, particularly among our three fraternal countries. We all observed that in 1980-1981 -- the most difficult period -- the enemies made many efforts to change the real situation in Kampuchea. However, at present, the tendency toward dialogue has greatly increased among the ASEAN countries which also desire to have talks with the three Indochinese countries. Therefore, the development clearly reflects the victory which is progressing daily compared with the previous years. However, we should continue to follow the situation because the concrete results will not be apparent in the near future as long as the U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries, and the Beijing expansionists continue to pressure and use their influence on some countries among ASEAN.

In sum, the international situation favors talks and dialogue between the two groups of countries, ASEAN and Indochinese. Many countries in the world would like to have a political solution to reduce tension and oppose military confrontation. As for the Lao people, we are most happy for the great victories of the fraternal Kampuchean people. The recent withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea shows the goodwill of the SRV and the PRK. At the same time, we also witness the close solidarity of the three Indochinese countries which is being daily strengthened and getting firmer, reflecting the stability of the PRK.

This stability is increasing and no enemy can reverse the situation in Kampuchea. At the same time, it not only guarantees the survival of the PRK, but also brilliantly advances it toward the path it desires which leads to socialism.

The joint communique of the seventh conference of the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese foreign ministers unanimously stresses their reasonable proposals to move toward talks between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. It also stresses the Indochinese countries' views and attitudes with regard to the relationship between the three countries and China, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. We all demand that the ASEAN countries turn to us and have talks with us sincerely and without preconditions on all problems. Including the withdrawal of the Vietnamese army. We have affirmed that the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea will happen only when there is no further threat from China to our three countries.

Our delegation is pleased with the results of the present meeting which is encouraging for us as there is a traditional solidarity among our three peoples in carrying out the strategic tasks of defending the country and nation and building socialism in each country. We can say that our common cause is a contribution to safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and the world. We are convinced that the joint communique of the present conference will be welcomed by the peace- and justice-loving countries the world over.

However, the imperialists, the Beijing expansionists, and other reactionary forces will continue to carry out maneuvers to distort our real situation. As for our just struggle, it will certainly receive support from the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and friendly nations the world over. We will certainly achieve victory.

Finally, we would like to express gratitude to all the Kampuchean comrades for their warm welcome for our delegation. We also congratulate them for organizing and creating facilities for this conference. We wish the fraternal Kampuchean army and people, under the leadership of the KPRP headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, new and greater successes in their just cause to implement the resolutions of the fourth party congress. [end recording]

Editorial Praises Meeting

BK220650 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Station editorial: "The Trend Toward Dialogue Is the Sacred Requirement"]

[Text] The successful seventh conference of the Lao, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese foreign ministers displayed the lively trend toward dialogue for which the world community calls and regards as a significant means for mutual understanding.

All of the Kampuchean people are very happy about the communique of the conference, which reiterates the sacred desire of the three fraternal countries to strengthen their friendship and all-round cooperation and to stimulate the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, thus contributing to the cause of peace and security in the world.

During this conference, the three foreign ministers highly valued the development of the Kampuchean revolution. In the past more than 4 years, despite all kinds of difficulties, stability has prevailed in all fields. Our people have reached many big achievements in the cause of national defense and construction. Recently, our Kampuchean revolution scored successive economic, military, political, and diplomatic achievements and frustrated all the perfidious plans and maneuvers of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists, Pol Pot remnants and the reactionary and traitorous groups.

These achievements have enhanced the PRK's prestige in the international arena, particularly in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference held in New Delhi.

The past two partial withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea attested to the success of the Kampuchean revolution and the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries which want to settle the problems in Southeast Asia through negotiations and within the spirit of good neighborliness, peaceful coexistence, cooperation, and friendship. At the same time, the conference highly appraised Comrade Nguyen Co Thach's visit to the Republic of the Philippines and the Philippines' attitude advocating negotiation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This attitude is in line with the aspiration of the Kampuchean people who desire to live in peace, friendship, and cooperation with the neighboring countries, particularly Thailand, thus reducing tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

However, a number of ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, has turned a deaf ear on our goodwill and has always pursued a hostile policy toward the PRK. Manipulated by Beijing and Washington, Thailand now provides shelter for the Pol Pot remnants and the Sihanouk-Son Sann reactionary Khmer groups to use as a base for their violations of Kampuchean territorial integrity. They have caused trouble for the innocent Kampuchean people, stolen their property, and opposed the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

Recently, in their joint communique issued in Bangkok on 25 June, the ASEAN countries intentionally concealed the cause of tension in Southeast Asia, which is China's big-nation hegemonist policy. Another condemnable point is that when the camps of the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer were smashed by the Kampuchean revolutionary forces and while the world's public was condemning Beijing's maneuvers, which were causing regional tension and confrontation, Thai Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila proposed that the Vietnamese volunteers unilaterally withdraw 30 km from the border as a precondition for his visit to Hanoi. This act lacks goodwill and obstructs the trend toward negotiation. If Thailand is really sincere, in caring about its own interests it should not do anything that harms its neighboring countries.

The conference vehemently rejected the accusation by Beijing, the United States and the reactionaries in the ASEAN countries which said that Vietnam has sent its people to Kampuchea in an attempt to exterminate the Kampuchean race. Many facts have shown that like the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese nationals who lived and earned their living in Kampuchea were also victims of the oppressive regimes, particularly the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, which oppressed them, confiscated their houses and property, and massacred them. At present, the surviving Vietnamese nationals in Kampuchea have contributed to rebuilding Kampuchea under the new, good regime. At the same time, the PRK party and government have issued a correct policy aimed at stabilizing the livelihood and occupation of the Vietnamese and other ethnic groups living in Kampuchea. Such an accusation was just a part of the dark maneuvers and activities of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and ASEAN countries aimed at splitting the sincere bonds of solidarity between the two fraternal peoples.

Like the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Kampuchean people who had suffered from the misery of the cruel war of more than 30 years have no other desire than to live in peace. As in the past, the three Indochinese countries are always ready to develop relations with neighboring countries and with other countries of different political and social regimes on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Kampuchean people clearly understand that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Indochina and ASEAN constitute an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. All differences between the two groups of countries should be settled through negotiations.

The PRK once again affirms its goodwill position by stressing that it is ready to do its best so that it will not become an obstacle to the negotiations between the two groups of countries. This correct and goodwill position will certainly contribute actively to transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation, and friendship, thus contributing to the common cause of strengthening peace and security in the world.

HUN SEN SIGNS BORDER AGREEMENTS WITH SRV

BK210835 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0615 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penn, 21 Jul (SPK) -- PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen and SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, by proxy of the Councils of State of their respective countries, signed in Phnom Penh on 20 July the treaty on the settlement of border problems between the two countries. On the same day, they also signed the agreement on border regulations. [les statuts frontaliers] between the PRK and SRV.

The signing ceremony was attended by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Sieng Saran, PRK ambassador to Vietnam, and other Kampuchean figures. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kumpuchea, was also present.

In the treaty on the principles of settling border problems between the PRK and SRV, the two sides agreed to regard as the national border the present line between the two countries defined on the 1/100,000-scale map published by the geographic service of Indochina in use either before 1954 or at a date close to 1954. The two sides will undertake the delimitation the the land and sea borders in the spirit of equality and mutual respect, in the interest of the special Kampuchea-Vietnam relations, and in conformity with international right and practice.

The agreement on the border regulations between the PRK and SRV has the main objective of ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country as well as the maintenance of security in the border zone, and thus regulates border crossing. In this agreement, equality in bilateral relations and reciprocal respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity are explicitly translated into the following stipulations:

Respect for the tracing of the national border of the two countries; interdiction to move or damage the border landmarks (Article 2); the border inhabitants on one side of the tracing are not permitted to go into the other side to take residence, farm, take forestry products, hunt, fish, or graze animals there... [ellipses as received] except when they have the permission of the authorities of the two sides from district level up (Article 6); passengers and luggage, goods, and means of transportation to cross the border must be provided with all necessary papers, which are to be submitted to the services of control of the two countries (Article 15).

The signing of these two documents is in conformity with Article 4 of the peace, friendship, and cooperation treaty signed on 18 February 1979 between the PRK and SRV:

"The two sides pledge to resolve through peaceful negotiations all differences that might occur in the relationship between the two countries. The two sides will hold negotiations to sign a treaty on the delimitation of the border between the two countries on the basis of the present border lines and are determined to build these lines into borders of lasting peace and friendship between the two countries."

Editorial Hails Border Accord

BK211459 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Station editorial: "The Border of Peace and Friendship" -- date not given]

[Text] At a time when our people throughout the country are happily and enthusiastically welcoming and vigorously supporting the declaration of the seventh Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam foreign ministers conference, another event of historic significance has taken place: the signing of the treaty on the principles governing the settlement of border problems between the PRK and the SRV. This event constitutes a new development in the relations of fraternal solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

For years and generations, the Kampuchean and Vietnamese nations have forged a close solidarity with each other and have shared a common destiny. Over the period of struggle against the common enemies, particularly since Kampuchea was freed from the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan -- the cheap lackeys of the Beijing expansionists -- the relations of friendship, solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries have been strengthened and developed steadily.

The fraternal solidarity between the two nations has become an invincible force which has led to successive victories and propelled the land of both countries onto the road of sturdy advance. The agreement on the historical maritime zones signed in Ho Chi Minh City on 7 July 1982 testifies to the strong bonds of militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

The present signing of the treaty on the principles governing the settlement of border problems between the two countries constitutes another development in the relations of equality and mutual trust based on respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. This treaty on the settlement of border problems conforms totally with the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam signed on 18 February 1979 and responds to the aspirations of the Kampuchean people and state, which are Kampuchea's territorial integrity along the current internationally recognized border lines. In the spirit of fraternal solidarity, the sole correct position of the Vietnamese people and government is to recognize and pledge to respect Kampuchea's territorial integrity along the present border lines and recognize and pledge to respect the present border lines between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Moreover, this treaty is significant to the stabilization of social orders and normal lifestyle of the peoples on both sides of the border and is favorable to establishing a border of lasting friendship and fraternity between the two countries. This treaty moreover further increases the force of solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples and actively contributes to the cause of strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

More important still, the signing of the treaty on the principles governing the settlement of border problems appropriately hits back at the slanders of the enemies who have foolishly charged that Vietnam has moved the border markers into Kampuchean territory with the aim at creating division within the sacred solidarity relations of the two fraternal Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples.

The Kampuchean people as a whole are extremely happy and satisfied with and resolutely supportive of the treaty on the principles governing the settlement of border problems between Kampuchea and Vietnam and regard this document as representing the genuine and legitimate interests of the two fraternal nations. Our two peoples are determined to spare no efforts to build the borders of the two countries into a border of lasting peace and friendship.

OFFICIAL ON KAMPUCHEA-THAI BORDER SITUATION

BK211209 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 July at the Foreign Ministry, Comrade Sieng Saran, assistant to the PRK foreign minister, gave a press conference on a number of problems relating to the seventh conference of the Lao-Kampuchean-Vietnamese foreign ministers. Attending the news conference were representatives of embassies of friendly countries and those of various international organizations accredited to Kampuchea, as well as representatives of all the Kampuchean propaganda networks. On that occasion, Comrade Sieng Saran stressed:

[Begin recording] This morning, the conference of the three countries' foreign ministers successfully ended after meeting in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity, and with the unanimous agreement on the stand on all the problems raised. The conference examined the results of the diplomatic activities of the three countries, the root causes of tension in Southeast Asia, the world situation, and the struggle of peoples in the world for peace, independence, and social progress. All the comrades, friends, and all of you, ladies and gentlemen, have read about the essence of the meeting. I am ready to answer your questions. [end recording]

Afterwards, the comrade assistant to the foreign minister answered in detail many questions. We are now broadcasting his answers to an SPK correspondent.

[Begin recording] As all of you know, the PRK has gone through the danger of a genocide, and in the past the Kampuchean people also suffered for many years the consequences of the policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists. Therefore, the PRK has no desire to create any tension with neighboring countries. It only wants to adopt a policy of peace, friendship, and peaceful coexistence with neighboring countries. The fact that the Kampuchean people have toppled the genocidal regime not only helps them to get rid of it, but also transforms Kampuchea into a factor of peace to check and prevent the Chinese expansionists from implementing their expansionist policy in Southeast Asia, which includes Thailand as well, and which could suffer in the future if the genocidal regime was not toppled.

Thailand has had experiences with Maoists in the country. Currently, Thailand still follows the expansionist policy of the Chinese and creates difficulties by supporting Pol Pot men and other reactionary Khmer, providing them refuge and creating conditions for transporting weapons and various supplies to these groups so that they can oppose the Kampuchean people's rebirth. Thailand has not only supported the Pol Pot men by providing them refuge from which to carry out activities against the Kampuchean revolution, but also has directly helped them by firing rockets, and violating the territorial integrity of the PRK.

In contrast, the PRK has made every effort to solve and restore peace along the border by putting forward a number of proposals many times -- from a zone free from armed forces to a security zone, if Thailand is not prepared to accept the solution of a no-man's land under international supervision. In sum, at every conference of the foreign ministers, including this seventh, solutions and measures have been put forward to restore peace along the Kampuchean-Thai border. On the contrary, recently Thailand instead put forth an unreasonable conditional proposal -- the one which requires the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army 30 km from the border as a precondition for Sitthi Sawetsila's visit to Hanoi. We have done our best by not even raising the question of the PRK recognition in solving this problem.

Therefore, it is clear that the root cause of tension along the border is the reactionary power holders among the Thai leaders. This has been denounced by world public opinion which includes all classes of the Thai people. [end recording]

The news conference was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

CHEA SIM'S 'RECENT' BATTAMBANG VISIT REPORTED

BK220604 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jul (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, recently toured Battambang Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh.

During a working session he had with the provincial party committee and people's revolutionary committee, Chea Sim expressed satisfaction with the successes that this locality has achieved in all fields.

He denounced the perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who, hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in ASEAN, have supported the reactionary Khmers for the purpose of sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution, thus aggravating tension in the region. No matter how perfidious the enemy maneuvers may be, Chea Sim affirmed, the Kampuchean revolution continues to advance firmly.

During his stay in Battambang Province, Chairman Chea Sim, accompanied by Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, and Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions, called on units of Vietnamese volunteers and visited a commune in Mongkolborei District, a textile mill, and an orphanage.

COMMENTARY VIEWS FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

BK220317 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Unattributed commentary: "For the Sake of Genuine Peace, Stability and Cooperation in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in Phnom Penh ended with the issuance of a joint communique expressing complete unanimity of views on the evaluation of the international situation as well as the situation in Southeast Asia and the three Indochinese countries in the recent period. The conference also expressed unanimity on the principled stand and future action aimed at overcoming all difficulties and consolidating and boosting cooperation among the three countries in an even more effective manner so as to contribute to the struggle for peace, tranquility and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

In pursuance of the spirit of the sixth conference and of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane in late March 1983, the seventh conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers constituted the continuation of the irreversible determination of the peoples of the three fraternal countries to consolidate and enhance their militant solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation. At the same time, the conference was also aimed at reiterating the consistent constructive and goodwill stand of the three countries in maintaining good international relations, particularly with neighboring countries in this region. Everyone is fully aware that the three Indochinese countries, as in the past, still hope to restore friendship relations with the Chinese people. We have advanced numerous reasonable, just and constructive proposals aimed at resolving any conflicts with the ASEAN countries, consolidating and promoting a dialogue and contributing to the struggle for peace, tranquillity and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Correctly fulfilling the pledge of the consultations between the PRK and the DRV, each year parts of the Vietnamese volunteer armed forces will be withdrawn from the PRK. The past two withdrawals of the Vietnamese volunteer forces were strictly and victoriously carried out with the complete approval of the peoples of the two countries and public opinion throughout the world. However, it is deplorable that in reacting to such developments, the Beijing ruling clique has stepped up its propaganda campaigns to distort the truth and the reasonable proposals advanced by the three Indochinese countries, and has continued implementing its hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries to commit crimes against the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples in all respects.

Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's speech delivered at the Chinese NPC Plenum on 5 June 1983 clearly testified to the Beijing clique's hard line against the PRK. Moreover, the Beijing ruling clique has also instigated the ASEAN countries to adopt a hostile attitude toward the Indochinese countries in accordance with its policy. By cooking up the so-called Kampuchea problem, the ASEAN countries, especially the Thai reactionary clique, clearly show their ill intentions in dealing with the Indochinese countries. The various provocative acts committed by the Thai reactionary clique, such as military exercises with the participation of U.S. forces and frequent shooting incidents along the Mekong River, cannot be separated from the Beijing clique's cunning scheme. It is obvious that such activities are extremely dangerous because they not only cause serious adverse effects on the Indochinese countries, but also run counter to the basic interests of the ASEAN countries, thereby destroying peace, stability and tranquillity in the region.

It should be noted that the difficult period of the Indochinese countries has already passed.

The tranquillity, solidarity and victories of the three Indochinese countries are now very firm. Those who toe the line implemented by the Beijing clique and the imperialists and other reactionary forces in trying to reverse the truth will only bring bad effects on themselves. The only path -- which they must take sooner or later -- is to sincerely extricate themselves from the pressure of the Beijing clique's policy of fishing in troubled waters. They must admit the reality of the prevailing situation in this region, rapidly respond to the goodwill and constructive proposals of the three Indochinese countries, and strive to set up a mutual dialogue with the aim of achieving genuine peace, stability and cooperation for Southeast Asia as reiterated at the Phnom Penh conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers.

ANTICOMMUNIST FREE PEOPLE LEAGUE FORMED

BK200209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Laotian resistance forces have recently formed an anti-communist league with an aim to draw world attention to their efforts to drive Vietnamese occupation troops out of their country, intelligence sources told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

The new organisation, called the Free People League of Laos (FPLL), was set up by Laotians -- many of them well-educated -- who are against the Vietnamese-backed Kaysone Phomvihane government.

The sources said the FPLL has the support of former Laotian leaders living in exile in foreign countries and some foreigners.

The organisation will soon circulate letters to offices of the Free People League throughout the world, including the headquarters in Taiwan, appealing for help.

The sources said some FPLL members last week tried to approach the president of the Free People League of Thailand. Gen Praphan Kunlaphichit, to seek his counsel on how to contact the other leagues and leaders of the non-communist countries.

The FPLL, whose base is in the southern part of Laos, will join hands with the other resistance factions under a unified coalition, called Neo Ruam Phalang Lao Kouxat (National United Front for the Liberation of Laos or NUFL), which was recently formed in Laos.

The sources also said that the NUFL will be the only resistance force to carry on the task of driving about 40,000 Vietnamese troops from Laos.

U.S. CONGRESS HEARINGS ON ASIA, PACIFIC VIEWED

BK220230 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Jul 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Hearings Held in U.S. on Asia Seem Pointless"]

[Text] The United States has started congressional hearings about how to counter Soviet threat to the Pacific and Asia -- a subject possibly discussed annually at the sub-committee level -- and has heard testimonies from "experts." Several opinions have been expressed and one at least is interesting because the committee was told that China, Japan, Taiwan and Korea need no coaching from the U.S. about the Soviet threat and how to deal with it. On the face of it, the statement is correct but perhaps the 'expert' committed a faux pas in talking about China and Taiwan as two different countries.

The committee has also been told that the "major actors" in Asia-Pacific region were China, Japan, Soviet Union and the U.S. and that there should be a continuing dialogue between the four about security in the region. It is fine to institute such a dialogue and we are sure the Soviet Union will be most interested but from Moscow's point of view such a dialogue will not change anything. She will keep on strengthening her Pacific fleet, increase the potentialities of Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam and will bring up to her naval standards Kampong Som port in Kampuchea.

There have been intense speculations about increased Soviet submarine activity in the South China Sea and also a speculation that SS-20 missiles have been installed. Some credibility has to be attached to these reports since Vietnam will have to concede some sovereignty to the Soviet Union if Moscow has to underwrite her by keeping her war machine well-oiled and giving subsistence-level economic aid.

But the point that did not come for discussion by the congressional committee is that China has already realized this and has decided to go alone and open her dialogue with the Soviet Union. But China is not undertaking any negotiation in a haphazard manner and has openly stipulated her terms to get the talks going. The oft-repeated points are that Russia must reduce her troops along the Chinese border, she must pull out of Afghanistan and accept a political solution in Kampuchea. Nothing can be clearer.

But the congressional hearings seem to be only muddying up the waters since nothing specific, either in action or in principles, will be reached. It is this inability of the United States to clearly enunciate principles, let alone act, that has made Beijing pick up the inevitable option of opening a dialogue with Moscow.

Despite any lack of credibility that might have showered on the U.S. because of the Vietnam war, some belief was attached to the Nixon Doctrine which, to put it simply, said that the U.S. will not send any men to help any victim of communist aggression but will help in all other ways to defeat such an aggression. The world has never been told by the U.S. that this formula has been rescinded and that, if there is a communist aggression, the victims have to stew in their own juice.

We will not take Kampuchea as an example because it is too close to us physically and emotionally and because there are numerous grey areas. But in Afghanistan there is a clear case of black-and-white. There is occupation by Soviet troops and fierce opposition by the mujahideen (holy warriors) who have not given up after more than three years. Why isn't the U.S. helping those who are fighting for their country against open Soviet aggression?

Congressional hearings will not answer such questions -- not even in principle.

But we do hope something clearly will be seen by President Ronald Reagan when he comes to this part of the world in November. We will keep our fingers crossed that some clear U.S. policy will emerge at least then, even if there are no definite actions.

SITTHI DISCUSSES 'UNPRECEDENTED' SOVIET THREAT

BK220138 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] ASEAN countries are facing an unprecedented threat from the Soviet Union with its formidable naval presence in Asian waters and its deployment of intermediate range nuclear-tipped SS-20 missiles in eastern Soviet territories, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday. He also blamed Vietnam for contributing to the Soviet threat to Asia by serving as a "Trojan horse" for the Soviet Union in exchange for Russian support for Hanoi's ambition to dominate Indochina.

Addressing the Third Annual World Balance of Power Conference organised by the Foreign Affairs Research Institute at Leeds castle, Kent, England, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi described the Soviet threat as veritable and never before experienced by Asian countries. He pointed out that by providing naval and air facilities to the Soviet forces at Da Nang, Cam Ranh Bay and Kompong Som as well as electronic surveillance facilities elsewhere in Indochina in exchange for massive Soviet arms supplies and economic support for its adventure in Kampuchea, Vietnam has transformed the region once more into a cockpit of superpower rivalry.

"Vietnam's acquiescence to the utilisation of its strategic bases as important outposts of the Soviet Pacific forces has significantly increased Soviet military capabilities in the region for intelligence monitoring and projecting naval power with potentially grave consequences to the security of all Asian countries," ACM Sitthi said.

He said that ASEAN countries were seriously concerned about the emerging Soviet-Vietnamese threats to their security. He added that the permanent presence of the Soviet Pacific fleet served as a reminder to ASEAN to exercise great circumspection in the conduct of their foreign policies in order to avoid becoming targets of Soviet intimidation as well as Vietnamese subversion. "Kampuchea is a brush-fire war," he said, noting that the conflict has a global dimension.

He said the Soviet naval presence posed a direct challenge to U.S. bases in the Philippines and threats to supply lines through the Malacca, Sunda, Lombok and Ombai-Weter straits in Southeast Asian waters. More threatening, he pointed out, was the deployment of more than 100 SS-20 missiles which have nearly the whole of Asia within their nuclear striking range. He also noted the gloomy prospect of more such missiles being transferred from Europe to Asia and aimed at Asian targets as a consequence of the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks in Geneva.

He also reaffirmed ASEAN's position on a political solution to the Kampuchean problem and its willingness to cooperate with Vietnam in rebuilding a regional order providing that Vietnam accepted the United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea.

EDITORIAL ON INDOCHINA FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK220149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Yet Another Flight Into Obfuscation"]

[Text] The regular biannual flight to magical, mystical Obfuscationland takes off every January and July.

It lands the traveller in Vientiane, Ho Chi Minh City or Phnom Penh. A few days later, the flight returns to reality. The tragic plight of Kampuchea continues. The danger to our country continues. Arrogant hostility to the normal intercourse of civilized nations continues.

Obfuscationland is otherwise known as the biannual meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and "Kampuchea," as the puppet regime in Phnom Penh calls itself. Earlier this week, the foreign ministers of Vietnam and Laos sat down in Phnom Penh with former Khmer Rouge mass murderer Hun Sen to discuss, for the seventh "regular" time since 1980, how to push ahead with their intransigence and arrogance in the Southeast Asian area. They produced, once again, a lengthy formal communique which further served to blanket the problems with a fresh supply of smoke and fog.

The "Indochinese foreign ministers meeting" in Phnom Penh did, to give it its one due, masterfully serve the propaganda aims of its participants. If we were living in a vacuum, we would believe upon reading its communique that Vietnam is a much-slandered nation trying valiantly to protect its existence; that the bullies of the world like China, the United States and Thailand were beating up on nearly-defenceless, innocent Vietnam; that the Phnom Penh regime shines with virtue.

Well, we have not been living in a vacuum, nor has the rest of the world thank goodness. We have been living out there in the same world. And we have seen a million-man army, one of the biggest in the world (and the biggest, in fact, in percentage of population) trample on the rights and dignity of smaller nations. We have been on the receiving end of the bully's punches. We know that Vietnam is not forced to fight for its existence because no one and no country is threatening that existence.

Let us try to blow away the massive smoke-and-fog bank erected earlier this week in Phnom Penh and get all of this straight and clear. The Vietnamese army invaded Kampuchea. It has more troops there today, 4 1/2 years after the invasion, than Thailand has in its entire regular army. Thailand, China and the United States have no troops in Kampuchea.

Vietnamese troops are at the Thai border and have killed Thais, but there are no Thai troops at the Vietnamese border who have killed Vietnamese. The Phnom Penh regime of former Khmer Rouge failed coup-makers is a puppet regime which would fall in a popular uprising without Vietnam's bully-army to protect it. Most of the world recognises this, and demands something be done to equalise the situation, barring Vietnam's own superpower protector the Soviet Union.

There is, indeed, an act of goodwill needed as demanded by Nguyen Co Thach and his colleagues in Obfuscationland. But it is not from Thailand that this act should come. Thailand and other decent, law-abiding nations show their good will every day simply by being decent and law-abiding. No, on the contrary. Goodwill is needed from the other side of our border with Kampuchea.

We would grant that there are perhaps other solutions to the Kampuchea problem apart from the UN resolutions demanding total Vietnamese withdrawal and self-determination for the people of Kampuchea, whose rights to this independence should not be contested by any fair nation today. But we cannot think of any other solution. If Hanoi, in all its self-professed "goodwill," can think of some other solution which would result in real independence for the Kampucheans, let's hear about it.

In the meantime, let's be spared the smoke and fog from Indochina. The twice-yearly trips to Obfuscationland are getting boring. We'd like the Hanoi leadership to take us to Realityland, and the sooner the better. We can have our bags packed in a few minutes.

REGIONAL MEETING ON KAMPUCHEA REJECTED

OW220735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0623 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok July 22 KYODO -- Thailand Friday turned down a proposal made by three Indochina countries to hold a regional meeting to solve the Kampuchean question. A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman rejected the proposal made in a joint statement of the seventh foreign ministerial conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea (Heng Samrin government) issued in Phnom Penh Wednesday. The spokesman said the Kampuchean question could not be solved by the proposed talks between the Indochina bloc and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

He instead proposed the holding of an international conference with participation of China and the Soviet Union to discuss the Kampuchean problem. He also criticized the Indochinese side for rejecting a proposal made by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on Vietnamese troop pullout from Kampuchea. Sitthi proposed that Vietnamese troops pull back 30 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border to prove Hanoi's sincerity about withdrawal.

LAO ENVOY ON PRINCIPLES FOR KAMPUCHEA TALKS

BK220100 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] The three Indochinese countries raise no objection to the exclusion of the Heng Samrin regime from regional talks with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), but any decision to be taken at such a forum must be reached "by consensus." Lao Ambassador to Thailand Kamphan Simmalavong said yesterday.

Speaking at a news conference to clarify the joint communique issued at the end of the two-day meeting of foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries, the ambassador quoted the statement as saying: "The People's Republic of Kampuchea reaffirms its goodwill attitude as shown by its willingness not to let the question of its participation hinder the opening of dialogues between the two groups of countries."

He said that the three countries did not rule out other forms of regional dialogues, including bilateral and multilateral talks, to settle any problem in the region. However, he said it would be unfair if a decision to be taken at a regional talk were reached by vote, taking into account the composition of the meeting.

The ambassador said the Indochinese countries could not accept the UN resolutions on Kampuchea as well as the International Conference on grounds that the resolutions were taken without the participation of the country directly involved -- the Phnom Penh regime -- and its agreement. "It is not right to impose something on an independent country. This outdated practice belonged to the era of colonialism," he said.

He said the three foreign ministers agreed that such talks between the two groupings should be based on the following principles:

- The ASEAN's concept of a zone of freedom, peace, and neutrality (ZOFPAN).
- The proposals which have already been put forward by the Indochinese countries. These include a regional talk preceding a limited International Conference to guarantee the outcomes of the regional meeting and the implementation of the decisions.
- Some resolutions taken at the Seventh Non-aligned Movement Summit in New Delhi.

He said these resolutions could benefit a regional talk.

-- The results of the meeting between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in Bangkok on June 9.

Kamphan said the best means to settle problems in the region was for the countries in the region, which are most acquainted with situations here, to get together and settle their differences. "After all, the aims of the two sides are similar, and our respective means towards the goals are different. And therefore we should be able to settle the differences through consultations on the basis of sincerity and sympathy," he said.

He renewed the proposal for a limited international conference which comprises representatives from the three Indochinese countries, the five ASEAN countries, Burma, the Soviet Union, the United States, China, France, Britain and India to recognize resolutions from a preceding regional conference.

"Last year, we put forward an international conference comprising members of the two groupings plus Burma and after taking into account ASEAN's views, we proposed the six other countries should participate in the international conference," he said. The six countries should attend the proposed limited international conference because they were involved -- directly and indirectly -- in solving problems in the region in the past 30 years, he said. "The adjustment of our proposal clearly shows flexibility on our part," he said. He said that so far ASEAN had not responded positively to the Indochinese countries' proposals, but said the three countries would be patient. "The ball is now in the ASEAN's court," he said.

AMBASSADOR SAYS SRV 'CONSIDERING' WITHDRAWAL

BK211239 Hong Kong AFP in English 1218 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok, July 21 (AFP) -- Vietnam is considering after all withdrawing its Cambodia-based troops from the Thai border, Vietnam's ambassador here was quoted as saying today.

Uthai Phimchaichon, speaker of the lower house of Thai parliament, quoted Ambassador Tran Quang Co as telling him the move was under review "to ease tension along the border." Thailand has called on Vietnam to withdraw its troops 30 km (18 miles) -- artillery range -- from the border as a prelude to a visit Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila would then make to Hanoi.

Yesterday, the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin government in Cambodia dismissed the Thai proposal, endorsed by the other Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) members, as "absurd" and rejected it as a "precondition" to the Sitthi visit.

Vietnamese Embassy officials here said they could not immediately confirm the content of the ambassador's remarks, made during a courtesy call on Mr. Uthai, who is new to his post.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said in an interview transmitted June 14 by the official VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) that Hanoi would consider the Thai call if it were a "proposal" for talks, but reject it if it were a "condition."

Meanwhile, Radio Hanoi said Mr. Thach and his Phnom Penh counterpart, Hun Sen, signed a border delineation agreement in Phnom Penh yesterday as well as a treaty on "principles of solving border problems."

'Confusion' Over Envoy's Statement

BK220840 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Jul 83 p 6

[Excerpt] There was confusion over Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Quang Co's statement during his talks with House Speaker Uthai Pimchaichon on the Kampuchean problem yesterday. Uthai quoted Co as saying that Vietnam was taking steps "to partially withdraw troops from the Thai-Kampuchean border to reduce tension on the frontier," but an informed official of the Vietnamese Embassy, contacted by THE NATION, said the quote was incorrect.

He said what the ambassador told Uthai was in line with the joint communique released at the end of the two-day Phnom Penh meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime. The ministers described as "absurd" the Thai call for Vietnamese troops to pull back 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border as a prelude to talks and that security on both sides of the border must be taken into account in any arrangement to ease tension on the border. The ambassador was accompanied by an interpreter from the embassy.

Co was also quoted as telling Uthai that the best way to resolve conflicts between the two groupings in the region was for them to organize a regional meeting.

PRASONG ON SPECULATION CONCERNING HENG SAMRIN

BK220630 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Speaking to newsmen at Parliament building this morning, National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri noted the reported dismissal of Heng Samrin from the Kampuchea leadership, saying we must listen to see if Phnom Penh Radio denies such a report; the dismissal is probably true if no denial is made. However, he said this is not an important issue because Heng Samrin does not have real power in Kampuchea; Vietnam has.

Prasong said Kampuchean people and Heng Samrin soldiers have joined the three Kampuchean resistance factions to fight the Heng Samrin government. This caused the Vietnamese to lose trust in the Kampuchean people and to send their soldiers to suppress the Kampuchean in Battambang, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham and Kratie. This will result in more violent and broad opposition to the Vietnamese. He said the problem facing Vietnam is the one arising from the conflict between it and the Kampuchean people, more so than its conflict with the three resistance factions.

Prasong anticipated that the majority of the UN member-countries will continue to support the Democratic Kampuchean government at the UN General Assembly this year. The number of countries recognizing the Democratic Kampuchean Government could increase over last year. As for the Indochinese conference, Prasong said the past conference, either in Phnom Penh or in Vientiane, had not advanced anything new. These conferences are held more for propaganda purposes than to bring real results to the settlement of regional problems.

OFFICIALS NOTE KHMER UNREST IN KAMPUCHEA

BK220314 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Several Khmer civilians were killed and others wounded in clashes with Vietnamese troops during recent unrest in Siem Reap and Kompong Chhnang Provinces of Kampuchea, Royal Thai Army spokesman Col Phopsuk Sutharanan said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference held at Supreme Command headquarters, he said that the disturbances were touched off by Vietnamese purges of Khmer civilians and officials of the Phnom Penh regime suspected of collaborating with or supporting the resistance forces. He added that a large number of suspected collaborators and supporters were being detained in Battambang. The purges triggered off a flight by several thousand Khmer people to border encampments controlled by resistance forces, he said.

In other developments, the spokesman said Hanoi is continuing its efforts to "Vietnamese" Kampuchea by sending more Vietnamese into Takeo, Kompong Thom, Svay Rieng, Kratie and Stung Treng provinces. The Vietnamese, he added, do all kinds of jobs, including rice farming. Hanoi, he continued, has changed the names of some Kampuchean islands, giving them Vietnamese names.

Col Phopsuk said rotation of Vietnamese troops took place in Samrong District of Oddar Meanchey, Sisophon in Thmar Puok as well as Poipet in Battambang between June 16 and July 20. Fighting is still going on inside Kampuchea even though it is now the rainy season, said Capt Manat Pinkunlabut, Royal Thai Navy spokesman. He cited a clash on June 25 when resistance forces attacked Vietnamese troops in Ban Sala ground, about 13 km from Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi.

He also cited fighting on July 9 at Khao Phnon Koei and Khao Rieng, also opposite Pong Namron District, in which several Vietnamese troops were killed and a large cache of arms was seized by resistance fighters.

KPNLF REPORT CITES TORTURE BY SRV TROOPS

BK220330 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Jul 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Vietnamese troops involved in a roundup of suspected anti-Hanoi Kampuchians have tortured, beaten and killed suspected resistance members, survivors say.

Interviews with some of the more than 7,800 refugees who have fled the suppression drives against the underground in Battambang and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces bordering Thailand claim that the Vietnamese use clubs, burning cigarettes and boiling water in the torture.

A report issued yesterday by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) headed by Son Sann also said the Vietnamese have restricted movements, split up families and denied food to villagers in an attempt to root out resistance supporters. The purge, which was earlier reported to have begun in mid-April, is known to have resulted in the dismissal of many Heng Samrin village officials and in the new flow of refugees to resistance areas, especially the KPNLF. Virtually all reports have been unanimous that the Vietnamese themselves have conducted the crackdown and purge, with little or no participation from Kampuchean officials of the Heng Samrin regime.

The KPNLF report gave details of what it said were two examples of the new Vietnamese crackdown, both of which occurred in villages immediately following armed clashes between resistance and Vietnamese armed forces. Early last month, it said, Vietnamese troops took 17 villagers, including the village chief -- a nominal supporter of Heng Samrin -- to interrogation under armed guard. There, a survivor was quoted as saying, denials of complicity in the resistance were met with clubbings by the Vietnamese. Kampuchians beaten into unconsciousness were revived by burning cigarettes applied to their skin.

The KPNLF report said "the entire village" finally intervened and the Vietnamese were forced to release the men under interrogation. One, it said, escaped to testify on the matter.

In a second incident, which reportedly took place June 15, 40 villagers were taken away. After beatings and questioning, the Vietnamese supposedly placed paper bags over the heads of five men and poured boiling water over them and killed them. Other villagers were taken out and shot. Later, after more beatings and the rape of women among the Kampucheans, the remaining Kampucheans were also shot and killed.

It has been impossible thus far to confirm these reports. But the heavy influx of refugees in the past two months, from widely scattered sections of the two big provinces involved, has brought a consistent story of cruelty by Vietnamese army units involved in the crackdown.

OFFICIALS REPORT ON SRV ACTION AGAINST REFUGEES

BK210826 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Ban Sa-ngae, Kampuchea -- About 7,800 Kampucheans have fled to Ban Sa-ngae, a camp held by guerrillas loyal to Son Sann, to escape what they described as Vietnamese repression in north and northwest Kampuchea, according to camp officials.

One specialist on the area said a purge of low level Kampuchean civilian and military officials began in mid-April in what was seen as Hanoi's response to an increase in military activities by Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). Further details on the purge were not available.

The Supreme Command Headquarters today said that many Kampuchean civilians had been killed or wounded in violence had broke out between them and the Vietnamese occupation forces in recent weeks. At a press conference, Army Col Phopsuk Sutharanan said that the clashes were reported to have had occurred in Siem Reap and Kompong Thom. Col Phopsuk said that the violence resulted from stern action by the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin authorities against villagers loyal to the coalition government.

A large number of Kampucheans had in recent weeks been rounded up and put into custody in many towns, mainly in Battambang. The action had sparked riots, Col Phopsuk said. Three Kampuchean refugees told a REUTERS reporter that yesterday the Vietnamese authorities killed or arrested suspected guerrilla sympathisers after two Vietnamese convoys were ambushed.

A peasant woman, Phrey Brin, said her husband was among 40 villagers murdered on June 14 after a KPNLF unit ambushed a Vietnamese construction convoy in Kambal village in the northwestern province of Siem Reap.

Pin Huon, a village headman, said arrests and disputes on resistance to Vietnamese orders were prominent following a KPNLF ambush on a seven-truck convoy in his village of Anlung Veng in northern Oddar Meanchey Province in early April.

Chan Vorn, from Kompong Krasang in northwestern Battambang Province, said her husband was arrested and scalded with boiling water for reasons that were unclear.

The refugees were from villages with known KPNLF activity. KPNLF officials said they were guided to the camp by guerrillas in what was seen as part of the front's efforts at political expansion.

FURTHER ON INDOCHINESE MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Nguyen Co Thach Returns

OW211555 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 21 -- Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister for foreign affairs, left Phnom Penh for home today after attending the 7th regular foreign ministers' conference of the three Indochinese countries.

He was seen off by Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien and Lao Ambassador Thongpen Souklaseng.

USSR Supports Proposals

OW211624 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 21 -- "The Soviet Government fully supports the peace proposals put forth by the Indochinese foreign ministers' conference in Phnom Penh on July 19-20," said Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister M. Kapitsa when receiving the Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao chief diplomats in Moscow today. His guest included Vietnamese Ambassador Hor Nam Hong, and Lao Charge d'Affaires a.i. Veng Saysana.

Kampuchean Ambassador Hor Nam Hong briefed the Soviet vice-minister about the results of the recent Phnom Penh conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers. Vice Minister Kapitsa assured his guests of the Soviet Union's close solidarity with the three Indochinese countries and acclaimed the constructive foreign policy pursued by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at accelerating the trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and Asean countries and creating an atmosphere of mutual trust and co-operation between the Indochinese countries and other nations in Southeast Asia.

He expressed the confidence that the new proposals of the three Indochinese countries will meet with positive response and reiterated the Soviet Union's continued contribution to making Southeast Asia a peaceful, cooperative and friendly region.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK211229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jul 83

[NHAN DAN 21 July editorial: "For the Sake of Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Each meeting of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam is a milestone marking a new successful step of development in the three Indochinese countries. It is also a shining manifestation of these countries' goodwill in their persistent struggle to pursue a policy of peace and friendship toward neighboring countries for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The present development in the situation is favorable for the task of national construction and defense of each Indochinese people and contributes to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation. The peoples of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam have overcome the most difficult period.

In light of the summit conference held in February 1983, the peoples of the three countries are continuing to advance gradually and steadily. That is the unanimous assessment of the seventh conference of the three foreign ministers which concluded recently in Phnom Penh. Thanks to its constant growth and stability, the PRK has achieved great successes in all fields -- economic, military, political, and diplomatic -- and has successively defeated all schemes of the expansionist, imperialist and reactionary forces in their attempt to reverse the process of the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- a mask to cover up the genocidal face of the Pol Pot clique which has been condemned by the Kampuchean people and mankind -- can in no way alter the situation in Kampuchea. This is an undeniable truth -- a truth that will become more convincing with the passage of time.

The decision of the PRK and SRV to annually withdraw Vietnamese army volunteers, together with the two partial withdrawals made in 1982 and 1983, affirms the actual situation in Kampuchea and testifies to the PRK's growth and stability. That decision also demonstrates Vietnam's consistent policy of respecting the Kampuchean people's independence and right to self-determination, and shows the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries.

Our three countries pose no threat to any country. We want nothing more than to remove the threat of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists against the three Indochinese countries, which are its victims, and to live in independence, peace, and security, as well as in friendship and cooperation with all neighboring and other countries. The results of foreign minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to the Philippines and Thailand in June testify to the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries in promoting a dialogue with the ASEAN countries, which is welcomed by a broad sector of public opinion.

The conference of the three foreign ministers vigorously affirmed these realities and it was unanimously agreed that the hostile policy of the Chinese leaders against the three Indochinese countries has not changed in the least. The Chinese leaders have resorted to every fabrication in an attempt to slander Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos, and distort the situation in these countries, while pretending to show their goodwill by extending a hand of friendship.

However, in their communique, the three foreign ministers tore asunder that screen of deceit. Once again, they severely condemned this policy of the Chinese leaders who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries of other stripes, are frantically opposing and waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries with extremely perfidious and pernicious maneuvers, while plotting to annex them.

It is these acts by China which now constitute the fundamental cause of tension and instability in Southeast Asia.

The Chinese authorities said they want a solution to the so-called Kampuchean issue, but their position reeks of big-nation chauvinism as they unreasonably impose preconditions on others. In the five-point proposal they made on 1 March 1983 and have since maintained, the Chinese authorities demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea while they reserve for themselves the right to act in all fields -- political, economic, and military -- against the independence and security of the three Indochinese countries. It must be pointed out that the Chinese authorities have in the past sought to poison the international atmosphere and have spared no means to sabotage the trend toward dialogue and cause confrontation between the groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

We categorically reject China's erroneous position. The PRK and SRV unequivocally declare that the two countries have carried out the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, and that all Vietnamese volunteer forces will return home after China ends its threat. The international public also demands that China end its threat, thus creating conditions for the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea.

At the Phnom Penh conference, the three Indochinese countries once again confirmed their unswerving stand: They highly respect the long-standing solidarity and friendship with the Chinese people and constantly struggle for the restoration of friendly and good neighborly relations with China on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence. The three Indochinese countries deem that these relations are an extremely important contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

As far as Vietnam is concerned, we once again reiterate the proposal to resume the Vietnam-China talks to discuss all problems of mutual interest with a view to normalizing bilateral relations. As an immediate step, it is necessary for the two countries to hold consultations at any level and anywhere in order to prepare the groundwork for resuming negotiations. Our policy is to consider the proposals of both sides as the basis for negotiations. We have also proposed urgent measures aimed at lessening tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Chinese side claims that it wants to improve Sino-Vietnamese relations, when, then, has it continued to pursue a hostile policy, launched a series of slander campaigns, and rejects all of Vietnam's constructive proposals? Its false moves cannot cover up its bad nature or expansionist and hegemonist policy.

The three Indochinese countries persist in their policy of peace, friendship, and good neighborliness toward the ASEAN countries. We recognize there are disagreements between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, including the so-called Kampuchean issue which, in reality, is but a product of the policy of aggression and intervention of Chinese expansionism. As pointed out in the Vientiane summit statement, our stand is that all disagreements between the two groups of countries must be settled through negotiations in the spirit of good neighborliness, peaceful coexistence, cooperation and friendship with each other; of not allowing for intervention and division by foreign countries; of not allowing one country's territory to be used against other countries; and of jointly building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation. In this spirit, the three Indochinese countries have, in the past, put forward many constructive proposals and initiatives for discussion by both sides.

The seventh conference of the three foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam took note of the opinion of the ASEAN countries which wish to promote dialogue with the Indochinese countries without any preconditions in order to resolve existing disagreements between the two groups of countries. However, the question is what concrete deeds the ASEAN countries have done to prove their wish. It is regrettable that they have so far rejected all the proposals and initiatives of the Indochinese countries, and they have failed to respond to the goodwill that was clearly displayed in the annual withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea. What is more, they have even put forth new, absurd demands, especially the one that Vietnam pull back its troops 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border as a precondition for dialogue.

Some reactionary circles in ASEAN countries have also chimed in with the odious slanders of China and the United States, falsely charging that Vietnam has migrated its people into Kampuchea with the aim of altering the demographic composition there. Thus, is this a move to pave or bar the way toward dialogue? Obviously, dark clouds bearing pressure of the Chinese power holders and U.S. imperialists are still billowing in the political sky of the ASEAN countries.

From the Phnom Penh conference came an earnest appeal calling for the ASEAN and Indochinese countries to take into their hands the fate of peace in Southeast Asia: In the common interest of the Southeast Asian peoples, the ASEAN countries should spare no effort to reduce tension and enter into bilateral or multilateral dialogue in order to reinforce mutual understanding and gradually resolve disagreements between the two groups of countries. The way toward the lofty goal mentioned above is opened by the reasonable and logical proposals of the three foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam. These are gestures of goodwill designed to promote the opening of dialogues without any preconditions: The participation of the PRK will not be allowed to constitute an obstacle to the opening of dialogue; all formulas concerning the composition of respective participants as well as the agenda of dialogue will be seriously examined; the resolutions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit which have been accepted by both groups of countries will be considered a basis for dialogue; and the ASEAN countries' proposal for a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality is readily taken as a basis for discussion in order to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

The three Indochinese countries reaffirm their position of the annual partial withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea according to the state of security and stability in Kampuchea, especially the security and stability along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Vietnamese volunteer troops will be all withdrawn when China has put an end to its threat. It is best that the ASEAN countries contribute to putting an end to China's threat so the Vietnamese forces may withdraw from Kampuchea.

On the state of security along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the conference of the three foreign ministers totally supported the PRK's proposals and declared readiness to study Thailand's proposal on the principle of guaranteeing equal security for both parties. Urgent measures should be applied to reduce tension at the Kampuchean-Thai border in order to prevent the danger of an escalation into a major conflict and to gradually create mutual understanding, as put forth during the talks between the foreign affairs ministers of Vietnam and Thailand on 9 June 1983.

The conference of the three foreign ministers called on governments of all nations in the world to contribute to reducing tension and promoting dialogue in Southeast Asia. In this spirit, the three Indochinese countries welcome the efforts of the Australian Labor Party government and of the UN secretary general himself. On the other hand, we firmly reject the erroneous resolutions of the United Nations and the so-called UN International Conference of Kampuchea which was only aimed at reimposing the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Once again, the three Indochinese countries have clearly displayed their just position and goodwill in their constant struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and for the common cause of peace for mankind.

Commentary Views 'Correct' Stand

BK211037 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Commentary by (Nguyen Qui): "The Three Indochinese Countries' Correct Stand and Goodwill Attitude"]

[Text] The seventh LPDR, PRK, and SRV foreign ministerial conference in Phnom Penh has reviewed the three Indochinese people's struggle during the past 6 months. The participants noted with satisfaction that the situation is developing very favorably and that the three people's struggle for national reconstruction and defense has overcome the most difficult period and is gradually and steadily advancing.

Having evaluating the past situation, the conference expressed the three countries' stand on the attitude toward relevant international questions. It was unanimously noted that the Chinese leaders' hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries has not changed at all. Reality has shown that this appraisal is totally correct. Working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Chinese leaders have continued to frantically oppose the three Indochinese countries, feverishly conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage against them. At the same time, they have continuously prepared to carry out the scheme of annexing the three countries.

Although Vietnam, together with Kampuchea and Laos, has time and again shown its goodwill, especially by carrying out two troop withdrawals from Kampuchea, the Chinese leaders have demonstrated no goodwill on their part. They have adamantly demanded that Vietnam unilaterally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea while they have continued to reserve the freedom to take political, economic, and military actions against the Indochinese countries' independence and security.

The five-point proposal advanced by the Chinese side on 1 March 1983 as well as Premier Zhao Ziyang's statement before the Chinese people's congress on 5 June 1983 on the Kampuchea question were in fact arrogant and absurd demands clearly reflecting the Chinese leaders' hegemonistic and big-nation chauvinistic character. They want to impose their conditions on Vietnam while washing their hands of any responsibility or obligation. It was no coincidence that Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden frankly stated on 3 July that China bears key responsibility for the situation in Southeast Asia. Mr Hayden said: China still proves very rigid about the Kampuchea question. If it does not show some flexibility, the prospects for easing the tension are very dim indeed.

The communique of the Lao, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese foreign ministerial conference asserted that the Chinese threat is the fundamental cause of tension and instability in Southeast Asia. Replying to the Chinese side's demand for total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, the communique clearly pointed out that the PRK and SRV have carried out annual withdrawals of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea and have explicitly declared that all Vietnamese army volunteers will be withdrawn after Chinese has put an end to its threat.

The question is for the Chinese side to respond promptly to this demand. The international public also demands that China end its threat to make it possible for Vietnamese army volunteers to completely withdraw from Kampuchea.

Another noteworthy point of the communique is that the conference has reaffirmed the three Indochinese countries' consistent stand and attitude that they attach a great importance to their friendship with the Chinese people and that they will constantly strive to restore good neighborly relations with China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

From this standpoint, the three Indochinese countries have striven and will strive to do their best to restore the peaceful, friendly, and good-neighborly relations with China. In this context, the SRV proposed various goodwill proposals to the Chinese side at this conference. These just and rational proposals are mutually beneficial and can be implemented entirely.

Regarding the ASEAN countries, the Conference communique affirmed the Indochinese countries' unswerving assessment that the so-called Kampuchean problem is mainly the policy of aggression and interference of Chinese expansionism against Indochinese countries. The three Indochinese countries also noted certain differences between them and the ASEAN countries, including the so-called Kampuchean problem.

As a result, the three Indochinese countries again affirmed their correct stand and goodwill attitude as stated in the communique. Had the ASEAN countries agreed with this stand and promptly responded to these proposals of the three Indochinese countries, how beautiful the situation would be.

It is regrettable that so far the ASEAN countries have shown no gesture of response to the three Indochinese countries' goodwill. It seems that the ASEAN countries are nurturing too many illusions and ambitions. The point in case is that as long as the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, maintain their old position and policy, their relations with the three Indochinese countries will not improve. This will benefit no country in this region, but the Chinese leadership always wants to maintain the confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries because it is in line with their traditional policy of sitting on the mountain to watch tigers fight.

World progressive opinions that are objective and clear-sighted can clearly distinguish who has and who lacks goodwill, who is rigid and who flexible, and who really wants peace and unyieldingly struggles for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We are confident that with our correct stand and goodwill attitude, as clearly manifested in the communique of the seventh foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries, world progressive opinions will surely sympathize with and extend more support to us. Truth and just cause are with our side.

THACH INTERVIEWED ON KAMPUCHEA, OTHER ISSUES

OW220827 Hanoi VNA in English 0812 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 22 - Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has had an interview with V.N.A. following are the questions and answers:

Question 1: The 7th conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam appraised developments in the struggle of the three countries over the past six months. What, in your opinion, were the most significant events in that period?

Answer: In the past six months, many significant events have taken place in the struggle in Southeast Asia, but the two most significant events were:

Firstly, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam decided on the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers. This was an extremely important decision. It testified to the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and the growth of the Kampuchean revolutionary forces. It proved the unselfish policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, of respecting the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea and was an accurate blow to the main scheme of the Chinese reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists and the ASEAN reactionaries in slanderously charging Vietnam with occupying Kampuchea militarily. This unilateral partial troop pull-out demonstrated the goodwill of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and demanded an appropriate response from China and the ASEAN countries.

Secondly, the bitter setbacks of the Pol Pot gang and of the so-called "tripartite coalition government" at the 7th non-aligned Summit Conference and in the Kampuchean-Thai border areas as well as the rotting and division among the Kampuchean reactionaries proved that the Pol Pot gang and his accomplices can by no means reverse the Kampuchean situation. These two events were of tremendous significance because the demand raised all along the past four years by China, the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries in the ruling circles of the ASEAN countries for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea was actually aimed at enabling them to bring the Pol Pot gang and their accomplices back to Kampuchea.

These two events marked a serious failure of these dark schemes.

Question 2: The ASEAN countries spoke of a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. What is our stance on this question?

Answer: In the view of the ASEAN countries, a political solution to the Kampuchean issue would only require that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and respect the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people. They want Vietnam to pull out all its troops from Kampuchea while China in collusion with the United States and the ASEAN countries, is allowed to freely continue its threat of aggression and freely interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. Under the signboard of the self-determination right of the Kampuchean people they (?plan) to bring back the genocidal Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann clique to rule over the Kampuchean people, completely against the Kampuchea people's desire.

Our stance on a political solution to the Kampuchean issue is that China and other reactionary forces must end their threat and interference in Kampuchea and, on this basis, all the Vietnamese army volunteers will withdraw from Kampuchea. Everybody knows that the Kampuchean people's most ardent aspiration is the right to live and an end to the genocidal Pol Pot regime under any guise, including Sihanouk's so-called "coalition government." The question of government of the Kampuchean people comes under the sovereign right of the People's Republic of Kampuchea: Nobody can interfere in it. The criminal Pol Pot gang and its accomplices, Sihanouk and Son Sann, have been condemned by the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Their place is not in a coalition government in Phnom Penh. Their fate must be the same as that of the fascist Hitler and his accomplices, that is, to end up in a Nuremberg type jail.

Question 3: What do you think about China and ASEAN's demand for neutralizing Kampuchea?

Answer: Everybody knows that Kampuchea has been for the past 30 years victim of aggression and intervention by the imperialists and Beijing expansionists. Never has Kampuchea threatened any ASEAN countries or served as a base for aggression and intervention against them. On the contrary, some of the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, have joined in aggressions and interventions against the territory of this country, and have been used to oppose Kampuchea over the past 30 years and more. Justice demands the neutralization of these countries, not of the victim of those aggressions and interventions. Nonetheless, the three Indochinese countries are ready to discuss the establishment of a peaceful, neutral and free region in Southeast Asia.

Question 4: Has there been change in China's policy towards the three Indochinese countries?

Answer: China's policy toward the three Indochinese countries has not changed a bit. China still continues its policy of aggression and intervention against the three Indochinese countries to realize its expansionist and hegemonist aims. To this end, in the past four years, China has used the Pol Pot gang as its tool and played off the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries to camouflage its expansionist and hegemonistic aims.

Although China's policy towards Indochina has not changed, the situation in Southeast Asia has changed. In 1979, China was able to temporarily deceive some sections of public opinion by claiming that the presence of the Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea was "the main threat in Southeast Asia." But today, broad sections of public opinion have seen that the real menace to Southeast Asia lies in the expansionist and hegemonist policy of China. In 1979, China dreamt of using its military pressure, economic blockade and acts of subversion coupled with a multifarm war of sabotage to subdue the three Indochinese countries and reverse the situation in Kampuchea. Today, after the darkest period, the situation in Kampuchea is obviously irreversible while Laos and Vietnam stand firm and are advancing.

Question 5: The joint communique of the three foreign ministers said: "The fundamental cause of the strained situation in Southeast Asia is China's acts against the independence and security of the three Indochinese countries." The communique also said that the destiny of peace in Southeast Asia lays in the hands of the governments of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Is there any contradictions between these two points?

Answer: Everybody has seen more and more clearly that the long-term and fundamental threat lies in China's expansionist and hegemonist policy towards Southeast Asia. But whether or not China could realize its policy depends on whether or not it would succeed in playing off the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries. If the ASEAN countries could (?clearly) see through China's policy and, in their own interests, refuse to take China's line in opposing the Indochinese countries, but instead cooperate with the latter in building peace and stability in Southeast Asia, China surely will fail in its policy.

Question 6: Please, comrade minister, comment on Thailand's demand that Vietnam withdraw its volunteer troops 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border as a condition for the Thai foreign minister's visit to Hanoi?

Answer: Thailand's demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops 30 kilometres from the Kampuchean-Thai border reflects the four-year old scheme of China in collusion with the United States. This scheme consists in creating sanctuaries on Thai territory for the Pol Pot clique and helping them establish the so-called "liberated" areas along the common border inside Kampuchean territory. For this purpose, the Pol Pot clique have over the past four years used military forces to grab lands of Kampuchea. For its part, Thailand has misused the humanitarian aspect of the refugee question and requested the establishment of so-called 'refugee security zones' controlled by the United Nations in Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces as bases for the Pol Pot clique. Thailand also took advantage of (?famine) in Kampuchea in 1979-1980 to demand the opening of relief-transportation corridors from Thailand into Kampuchean territories also with the aim of building bases for Pol Pot. However, all these attempts have failed and at present Thailand is again raising this demand in hopes of achieving what it could not in the past four years in spite of all manoeuvres. What is strange is that the ASEAN countries said they (?wanted) to solve differences through negotiations, but they persist in talking with those parties which are not directly concerned, instead of with the Indochinese countries which are directly concerned.

Question 7: After four years of confrontation, has there been any new development that brings the two groups of countries, ASEAN and Indochinese closer together?

Answer: There have appeared some developments that bring the two groups of countries closer together. So far, the Indochinese countries have always stated their willingness to put an end to the confrontation and start dialogue between the two groups. In the past, the ASEAN countries took China's line in opposing the Indochinese nations, at present the trend for negotiation in the ASEAN countries has pushed back the trend confrontation. Now as before the three Indochinese countries are of the view that the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia should negotiate in the spirit of equality, respect for each other's interests, non-imposition and mutual agreement. In the past, the ASEAN states wanted to impose the erroneous resolutions of the United Nations on the Indochinese countries in spite of the latter's protest. At present, the ASEAN countries have begun to see that dialogue is necessary and all solutions must be agreed upon by both sides.

Question 8: Has the three foreign ministers' conference envisaged a most practical step which is feasible and needs to be started now to steer the two groups of countries onto the road of peacefully solving problems in Southeast Asia?

Answer: China, the United States and other reactionary forces are doing everything possible to sabotage a peaceful solution to Southeast Asia's problems. That is why, there are many obstacles and difficulties on the way towards a peaceful solution of Southeast Asian problems.

The most practical step which is feasible and need to be undertaken immediately is to ease tension and begin dialogue between the two groups of countries.

DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA ON BORDER ISSUES

OW211946 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 21 -- The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have signed a treaty on principles for settlement of border problems and an agreement on border status, reports SPK.

Signing for the PRK, at a ceremony in Phnom Penh on Wednesday was Foreign Minister Hun Sen, and for the SRV, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The proceedings were observed by Chan Si, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and PRK Premier; Chan Ven, secretary-general of the Council of State and president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Sieng Saran, Kampuchean ambassador to the SRV; Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to the PRK; and other personalities.

In the treaty the two countries recognize as their common national border the present one, as shown on the 1/100,000 map published by the former "Service Geographique de l'Indochine" and in use prior to 1954 or up to a time closest to that year.

It is also agreed that the two sides will delineate their common land and sea border in the spirit of equality and mutual respect, in the interests of the special relations between the two countries, and in line with international law and practices.

Under the border status agreement, the two countries undertake to guarantee their territorial sovereignty and security at the common border. Their respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity is most clearly expressed in Article 2 which says that the common border must be respected and that marker posts must not be moved or damaged.

Article 6, for instance, provides that inhabitants of border areas may not cross the line to take up residence or for the purpose of planting crops, gathering forest produce, hunting, grazing cattle, feeding fowls, fishing, and so on, unless they have the permission of both authorities at district or higher levels.

In Article 15, it is said that passengers, goods and vehicles crossing the border must be duly certified and must be subject to inspection by checkpoints on both sides.

These two documents are in keeping with Article 4 of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed between the PRK and the SRV on Feb. 18, 1979, which says: "The two parties undertake to settle through peaceful negotiations any differences likely to be encountered in their relations, they will negotiate for an agreement on the delineation of the common border into a lasting border of peace and friendship."

AMBASSADOR ON PRC BORDER ISSUE, ASEAN DIALOGUE

OW210751 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 21 -- At a press briefing in Paris Tuesday, Vietnamese Ambassador Mai Van Bo criticized the March 1, 1983 statement of the Beijing authorities and the June 6, 1983 statement of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, and reiterated the Vietnamese Government's willingness to resume negotiations with China without any pre-condition taking both sides' proposals as a basis for the talks to normalize the relations between the two countries and ease tension along the common border.

To the ASEAN countries, he said: The three Indochinese countries are ready to conduct a dialogue with the ASEAN countries without any pre-conditions, taking the resolution of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit on Southeast Asia as a basis for the dialogue with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability. In this dialogue, the Indochinese countries are prepared to consider all proposals for ensuring equal security for both Thailand and Kampuchea and preventing a broadening of hostilities with unpredictable consequences.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES CHINA'S HOSTILITY

OW211158 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Commentary: "Vietnamese People Only Hope To Live in Peace"]

[Text] Since Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang spoke at the NPC, the Beijing media have slandered Vietnam over the last few months to the effect that it is creating tension on the border between the two countries. The Beijing authorities also talk such nonsense as the worsened Sino-Vietnamese relations are caused by Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. They demand Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea. The Beijing authorities' slander is not something new and cannot deceive the public.

They allege that Vietnam creates tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border. In order to support their allegation, they let some foreign reporters visit the border, but their sinister scheme has been exposed. Since many foreign reporters visited the (Pingmang) area, which borders Vietnam's Cao Bang Province, they have pointed out that the life of the residents there shows no sign of intranquility, despite the Beijing officials' allegation that the area is constantly under artillery bombardment by Vietnamese troops. These foreign reporters hold that the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY is overexaggerating China's losses and in fact, Vietnam has suffered losses under China's heavy artillery shelling. What comment can the Beijing authorities make on the opinion of these foreign reporters?

On their allegation that the worsened Sino-Vietnamese relations are caused by Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, people want to ask some questions. Before the Vietnamese troops appeared in Kampuchea, who used various excuses to discontinue aid to Vietnam and to withdraw their experts from Vietnam? Who instigated those Chinese nationals in Vietnam to return to China and concocted the Overseas Chinese refugee incident to slander Vietnam? Who dispatched 600,000 troops to invade Vietnam's northern provinces? It is obvious that the Beijing authorities are confounding right and wrong to deceive the public and are shirking their responsibility for these crimes. At present, the Beijing authorities are talking a great deal about peace and friendship and are pretending sincerity. In fact, they are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces to wage a destructive war against Vietnam in various fields and are continuing the scheme to annex the three Indochinese countries. Their hostile strategy and tactics against Vietnam remain and are becoming even more vicious and deceitful.

While waging a destructive war against Vietnam, the Beijing authorities are stepping up their activities against Laos and Kampuchea. They continue to feed Khmer reactionary elements and let 20,000 Chinese advisors to go to Thailand to train and command these reactionary elements. The Beijing authorities instigate the ASEAN countries to oppose the Indochinese countries. They hate the Australian foreign minister because he made objective statements during his visit to Vietnam. They also hate whoever wants to promote a dialogue between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, because such a dialogue would obstruct the Beijing authorities in their pursuit of expansionist hegemony in Southeast Asia.

After more than 30 years of war, the Vietnamese people only hope to live in peace and friendship, in order to rebuild their country. We always treasure the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. It is precisely for this reason that we have repeatedly proposed to China the signing of a bilateral treaty of peaceful coexistence and the resumption of talks at an early date in order to settle questions concerning bilateral relations. Since we openly announced our plan to withdraw a portion of the Vietnamese volunteer army each year, we have seriously carried out this plan in past 2 years.

We have also announced that once the Beijing expansionist hegemonists' threat to the three Indochinese countries no longer exists, Vietnam will withdraw all of its volunteer army. In short, we have expressed our sincerity first. Nevertheless, China has done nothing to improve the situation. On the contrary, it has set various preconditions to arbitrarily reject our proposals for peace. While the Chinese authorities are talking a great deal about peace and friendship, we hope that they will take positive actions to support their words.

BRIEFS

FIFTH-MONTH SPRING CROP -- By 10 July, 7 provinces and more than 60 districts had fulfilled the grain mobilization task for the fifth month-spring crops. Although this year's crops were harvested later than last year, they are bumper crops in the north. By 10 July, the 7 provinces of Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Hanoi, and Hai Hung, more than 60 districts, and 1,970 cooperatives had fulfilled the grain mobilization plan norms for the fifth month-spring crops. Vinh Phu Province overfulfilled the plan norm by more than 4,000 tons of paddy and is striving to mobilize an additional 10,000 tons. Hai Hung Province delivered 126,765 tons of paddy to the state granaries, or more than 1,000 tons in excess of the plan norm. Hai Hung peasants are continuing to sell an additional 10,000 tons of paddy to the state. Ha Son Binh Province overfulfilled the plan norm by 5,000 tons and is motivating the peasants to sell more paddy to the state. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Jul 83 OW]

PHOSPHATES FOR AGRICULTURE -- Hanoi VNA 9 Jul -- Around 120,000 tonnes of phosphates were produced in the first 6 months of this year, an increase of [figure indistinct] percent over the same period last year. The Lao Cai apatite mine in the northern border province of Hoang Lien Son quarried 85,000 tonnes of apatite, a 52 percent increase over the first half of last year. The Lam Thao super-phosphate plant in Vinh Phu Province, the biggest of its kind in Vietnam, produced 89,000 tonnes of superphosphate, on 53 percent of the yearly plan. The Van Dien Phosphatous Fertilizer plant on Hanoi's outskirts produced 11,200 tonnes of molten [as received] phosphatous fertilizer. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 9 Jul 83 OW]

SUGAR PRODUCTION -- Hanoi VNA 21 Jul -- In the first half of this year, the sugarcane and sugar complex No 2 produced more than 15,300 tons of cane sugar, 1,900 tons more than in the same period last year. It also turned out 73 million litres of alcohol, 688,000 litres of liquor of assorted kinds and 130,000 jute bags. By marking off sugarcane supply areas for its affiliated sugar mills, the complex in the past 6 months bought nearly 185,600 tons of canes, up by nearly 9,000 tons over the first half of 1982. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 21 Jul 83 OW]

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN ON OUTCOME OF ANZUS COUNCIL MEETING

BK200909 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 July 83

[Text] Australia, New Zealand and the United States say that the ANZUS treaty which links the three countries in a defense alliance remains vitally important to their mutual security and strategic interests. This view is contained in a communique issued after the foreign and defense ministers of the three countries concluded their meeting in Washington at which they carried out the first full-scale review of the treaty since it was signed in 1951.

At a news conference afterwards, the Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said the meeting had made it clear that Australia and New Zealand would have primary responsibility for their own security. Mr Hayden said while it was clearly established that there were guarantees under the ANZUS treaty in the event of Australia or New Zealand being threatened or suffering armed attack, there was no guarantee of the United States automatically providing military forces. Such military support would depend on the circumstances. Mr Hayden added that the implications of the treaty were that there should be a prudent level of defense spending and that to fall below that level would weaken the commitments which could be expected from other members of the treaty.

DELEGATION'S VISIT TO E. TIMOR EXTENDED

BK211021 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The visit of an Australian parliamentary delegation to East Timor has been extended from 3 days to 5. Announcing this today, the leader of the delegation, Mr Bill Morrison, Labor-New South Wales, said Indonesia's Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar has agreed to extend the visit. Mr Morrison said the agreement had been reached in talks he had with Dr Mokhtar during the foreign minister's transit stop in Sydney at the weekend. Other details of the 11-day visit to Indonesia by the delegation of five government and opposition politicians were finalized last month during an official visit to Jakarta by the prime minister, Mr Hawke. Mr Morrison said the delegation would also discuss human rights issues with officials in Jakarta and would hold talks with the governor of East Timor, Mr Mario Carascalao. Radio Australia's Canberra office says Mr Carascalao negotiated a truce between Fretilin independence fighters and Indonesian military forces in East Timor in March and has been holding direct talks with the rebels since. The delegation leaves Australia for Indonesia tomorrow.

VANUATUINDEPENDENCE, NUCLEAR ISSUE DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

BK210630 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0200 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] A conference on the political future of Pacific has declared that regional people's struggle for independence cannot be separated from the movement against nuclear weapons. The nuclear-free and independent Pacific conference meeting in Port Vila, Vanuatu, issued a statement that the struggle for self-determination was inseparable from the struggle to attain a nuclear-free Pacific. Delegates from 33 nations and territories in the Pacific and Europe agreed on a demand for immediate halt to French nuclear testing and expressed support for self-determination in East Timor, West Papua and New Caledonia. A stated priority was to have East Timor and New Caledonia placed on the United Nations agenda for decolonization. The fourth annual conference of its kind also accused America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada of carrying out racist policies.

HARMOKO, SRV AMBASSADOR ON PRESS COOPERATION

BK210318 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Information Minister Harmoko, along with the director general of press guidance and graphic arts, Sukarno, received courtesy calls from the Saudi Arabian ambassador, Muhammad Basrawi, and the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Trinh Xuan Lang, in his office this afternoon. During the meeting with the SRV ambassador, mutual cooperation in information was discussed, such as an exchange of visits by journalists, which was conducted some time ago. The information minister and Ambassador Trinh Xuan Lang agreed to expand radio and television program exchange. The Vietnamese ambassador highly appreciated Indonesian television programs, especially those of educational and informative nature. He also expressed his desire to hold broad consultations with the information minister concerning the nonaligned countries' conference. He said that in 1980, he represented his country in the Nonaligned Countries' Intergovernmental Council Meeting on Information held in Iraq.

HARMOKO SAYS SECURITY SITUATION 'EXCELLENT'

BK210915 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0849 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Jakarta, July 21 (ANTARA/OANA) -- The security situation in the country right from the first quarter of this year until now has been excellent, Information Minister Harmoko announced here Thursday. Meeting the press after attending a coordinating meeting of Cabinet ministers responsible for political and defence affairs, Harmoko said people performed Puasa (fasting) orderly and people on the eve of Lebaran ('Id al-Fitr holiday) went shopping freely and peacefully. The 'Id al-Fitr' prayers were also conducted peacefully, solemnly and cheerfully without disturbances, he said. Minister Harmoko attributed the situation to improved economy with sufficient supplies and means of transportation. Besides reviewing the domestic security, the coordinating meeting also discussed problems relating to joint instructions between the attorney general and some Cabinet ministers. The coordinating meeting was attended by Minister of Home Affairs Suparjo Rustam; Minister of Defence and the Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Benni Murdani; Minister of Information Harmoko; Attorney General Ismail Saleh; Chief of the National Intelligence Agency Yoga Sugama, Minister of Population Affairs and the Environment Emil Salim. Also attending were State Minister for National Development and Chairman of the National Planning and Development Board Sumarlin; State Minister for the Efficient Use of State Apparatuses Saleh Afiff; representatives of the foreign minister, the minister of social welfare, the minister of youth affairs and sporting and the head of the presidential advisory board on the understanding and practice of Pancasila.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO BUILD BORDER CHECKPOINTS

BK101606 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] The Justice Department will build four immigration checkpoints along the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border this year. The checkpoints, which will be built in three regencies, are estimated to cost 190 million rupiah. The project coordinator of Irian Jaya Justice Department regional office, (Yayan Madiyana), said the immigration checkpoints will be built in Waris and (Kubrus) subdistricts of Jayapura Regency, (Oksibel) subdistrict of Jayawijaya Regency, and (Soka) subdistrict of Merauke Regency. The checkpoints will be equipped with (SSB) telecommunication units. Besides controlling border traffic, they will also provide information to the public in the respective localities.

MARCOS SAYS CHURCH, STATE ALLIES AGAINST COMMUNISM

HK141416 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 14 Jul 83 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] The church and the state will always remain allies in the fight against communism despite certain areas of disagreement between them, President Marcos said yesterday.

Speaking before a delegation of visiting Catholic bishops from the United States, the President said the church and the state are cooperating in various endeavors, "although some individual members of the clergy differ with the administration on certain problems involving the countryside."

Even Jaime Cardinal Sin did not agree with the President at times but they always found time to discuss how to settle the problems between them, he said.

"They have agreed to cooperate because the church is an ally of the state, particularly in the fight against communism" the President said.

TIMES JOURNAL Comment

HK211348 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 21 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Priests Arrested by Court Warrant"]

[Text] The latest of a series of arrests of Catholic priests and nuns for alleged seditious activities in Surigao del Sur is expected to revive a long smouldering dispute between the government and the church unless carefully explained and handled with tact and patience.

Happily, however, the arrest of three parish priests, two religious sisters, a public school teacher and two residents was based on a warrant of arrest issued by Judge Geronimo Castanos of the Tandag municipal court and not by virtue of a presidential commitment order (PCO).

Judge Castanos issued the warrant based on the testimony of witnesses and complaints filed by members of the tactical command post in Surigao del Sur. This is as the law would have it and, therefore, the church cannot be expected to denounce the move as another act of oppression.

There are enough precedents to show that not all priests of the Catholic Church have been performing their work as men of God. Several priests have taken up the gun and joined the communist movement in northern Luzon; others are working with the same group in the south.

The Catholic Church does not teach its youthful seminarians to take up the gun and kill those who would oppose their fellow men. Nor does it quietly advocate the overthrow of a constitutional government and openly join forces with communism. Its main emphasis is purely spiritual and its priests are taught to emulate Christ -- to love their neighbors, return good for bad, and if need be offer their lives as Christ did on the cross for the redemption of their flock.

It would seem that some priests either believe that the church must change with the times and in so doing, adopt more aggressive policies to the point of violence, or that as dissident infiltrators of the church, now is the time for them to shed their piousness and show their true colors as communists.

If the three parish priests and two nuns now in custody represent any of these two thinkings and are behind the trouble in their three parishes, they are answerable to the law which is intended to maintain peace and order.

There are many ways the church can perform its great work among the faithful. Non-violence and passive resistance can win more adherents than violence. In the long run, patience will prevail over the forces of evil. The long and colorful history of the church shows this.

In the meantime, the Tandag municipal court should be allowed to mete out justice to the accused -- to punish them if they really fomented sedition and advocated overthrow of government, or release them if they were only doing the work of spiritual advisers of their parish and helping their flock hurdle the difficulties of the times.

PASSPORT ISSUANCE FOR AQUINO ORDERED DELAYED

HK220002 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The Philippine Consulate in New York has been told to hold in abeyance the issuance of a new passport to Benigno Aquino Jr until such time that security authorities here can neutralize personal enemies reported out to kill for revenge once he returns home. Deputy Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro said instructions were relayed to Ambassador Ernesto Pineda to protect not only Aquino but the integrity of the government and its leaders, who are bound to be blamed should anything untoward happen to him. Aquino has been living in the United States for the past 3 years. He has been convicted of murder, subversion, and illegal possession of firearms and explosives. He has expressed a desire to return to the Philippines.

RULING PARTY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

HK212357 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday the government will go all-out in the implementation of priority projects for development, and enlisted Batasan assemblymen for development efforts. He said assemblymen and local officials are essential in national development, because they know the needs of their areas. The president announced this during the caucus of KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] leaders yesterday at Malacanang on the progress of economic development, prices, the dollar situation, the proposed 1984 budget, and other urgent matters. The president called the caucus in preparation for the fifth and last session of the Batasang Pambansa, which opens Monday. In the caucus, reports of various ministries were discussed. They show that the government was able to stabilize prices of essential commodities, maintain low inflations levels, and sustain progress in economic recovery. KBL assemblymen, governors, and local leaders agreed to the report by Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin that prices of commodities are under control. The president ordered continued vigilance against the profiteers. During the caucus, the reaction of the people to the adjustments in prices, transportation fares, and others was also discussed. Governors reported that the people understood the issues well because of the explanations made by the president himself. As for the international viewpoint on the Philippine economic situation, Prime Minister Cesar Virata told the caucus that the World Bank Consultative Group on the Philippines received well the measures the government has taken in the implementation of development programs and sustaining economic recovery, the reduced dependence on imported oil, and maintenance of food production. Prime Minister Virata also said the consultative group has acted favorably on the Philippine application for a 1.2 billion loan. Virata stressed that the international community has supported the Philippine economic program.

TIMES JOURNAL ASKS FOR CIVILIAN CONTROL OF POLICE

HK141422 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 14 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Civilian Control of Police Forces"]

[Text] With the lifting of martial law and the gradual return of normalcy throughout the country, perhaps it is now time to study whether military control over local police forces should still continue.

This is all the more important in Metro Manila where close to four to five million people live and an additional two to three million commute between the metropolitan area and the nearby provinces.

While much has been said about police brutality, civilian population find these law enforcement agents more agreeable. When it comes to members of the military forces, most residents react with fear.

The explanation is obvious. Policemen have always been equated with persons who live among civilian residents whom they protect and secure. Their training is definitely civilian-oriented. They are taught to treat civilians with respect and courtesy. Most of them are holders of college degrees, as required by the law.

It is true that they are also trained in the mechanics of crowd control. The primary purpose of this is to quell riots and demonstrations which could get out of hand. Here again, however, their orientation is toward imposing the least hurt to the civilians with whom they tangle in their effort to enforce the law and maintain peace and order.

By training and orientation, the military has always been oriented toward total war and the winning of battles, whether against Muslim secessionists, communist dissidents or demonstrators. The ordinary soldier who may not have even finished high school, undergoes rigid military training to be used against the enemy.

Should this military thinking be allowed to seep into the ranks of the para-military police forces, it would destroy the primary purpose for which the police department was established -- to serve and protect the people.

Since Metro Manila has always been the testing ground for new ideas, perhaps President Marcos could consider detaching the Metropolitan Police Force from the Integrated National Police (INP) and the Metrocom Command and placing it directly under the Metro Manila Commission headed by Gov. Imelda Romualdez Marcos.

This would require delineation of authority with the INP or the Metrocom called upon to inform the metropolitan police of any intended raids it would undertake against suspected dissidents or rebels in the metropolitan area. All other police matters should be left to the police command under one head, a director or overall superintendent who will in turn, answer to the Metro Manila governor. Placing the police force once more under civilian control will boost the morale of the Metro police commands and give them more reason to work. It will be up to the Metro Manila governor to impose discipline within the police ranks and make sure that they do not abuse their restored authority.

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